

THE AMERICAN

20c • SEPTEMBER 1963

LEGION

MAGAZINE

The Advance

SEE PAGE 10

of SOVIET ECONOMIC WARFARE

By GERALD L. STEIBEL

SHIPPING AT THE RUSSIAN PORT OF ODESSA



SEE PAGE 20

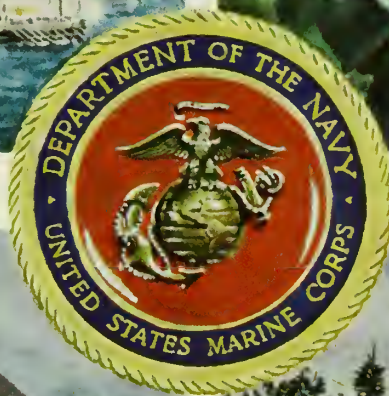
CAN THE ARMS CONTROL ACT DISARM US?

SEE PAGE 16

Driver Education, a Success?

SEE PAGE 12

How Not to Help the Blind



The Marines' Hymn

(Official song of the United States Marine Corps)

From the Halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles in the air, on land and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom and to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title of United States Marine.

Our Flag's unfurled to every breeze from dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place where we could take a gun;
In the snow of far off Northern lands and in sunny tropic scenes;
You will find us always on the job, the United States Marines.

Here's health to you and to our Corps which we are proud to serve;
In many a strife we've fought for life and never lost our nerve;
If the Army and the Navy ever look on Heaven's scenes;
They will find the streets are guarded by United States Marines.

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SEPTEMBER 1963

Volume 75, Number 3

LEGION

Magazine

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BY GERALD L. STEIBEL
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

THE FLU OF 1918

SIR: The flu article sparks vivid memories. Along Grand Avenue, in St. Louis, there traveled in 1918 an endless procession of funeral trains, day and night, as unbroken as the six-mile-long G.A.R. funeral procession of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman which, as a boy, I saw in 1892. During the plague I visited the "Potter's Field" nearby. Not a blade of grass appeared. It was all bare, upturned clay, so many graves had been dug for the bodies of unknown plague victims found in box-cars, boats, the rivers, slums, and elsewhere.

EDWIN MILLS
Osceola, Mo.

SIR: Mr. Woodbury's story of the flu epidemic, "The Great Plague of 1918," (July) was excellent. As a young physician I was in charge of the meningitis ward at Camp Devens Base Hospital at the time. When the first 12 flu cases mentioned by Mr. Woodbury came to the hospital, meningitis was first suspected. I went down the line and made a spinal tap on all 12. A rush lab job told us that none of them had meningitis. From then on, the hospital started overflowing. We were set to handle 1,200 men and in a few days had 5,500. First we were ordered to discharge any man who had no fever for 24 hours, but that resulted in many readmissions, and I'm afraid caused some deaths. But what else could we do with men dying in the admitting room waiting for beds? As a retired physician, I could write much more about those horrible days. Just one more recollection: The trained medics were sick and dying too until skilled help was unavailable for ward work. To me, the unsung heroes of WWI were men from what I think was called the Labor Battalion, men left behind as physically unfit for combat when the 76th Division went overseas — along with some new draftees. Each morning a large crowd of them was sent up to the Base Hospital for ward duty, carrying bedpans, feeding the seriously ill, making beds, cleaning up vomit. They hadn't entered the army for such work, and, with the terrible fear of flu which was in every heart, it took a particular brand of courage for them to go even near to the hospital. Their

courage ranks with any which was shown on the battlefield, and I've never seen them mentioned in print. Of course, nobody knows how many of them succumbed to the disease.

JOHN M. MCCLEERY, M.D.
New Concord, Ohio

SIR: The flu article is one I'd like to forget. There was a shortage of nurses and medical men at Camp Devens, and I volunteered and was transferred to the Base Hospital. I served the entire time, and when I wasn't taking care of the sick I was preparing bodies for the morgue, and there were many — some I knew. It was pitiful.

GEORGE M. FLYNN
Saugus, Mass.

SIR: I was an ambulance driver at the 24th Field Hospital with the 12th Division at Camp Devens. My buddy and I worked day and night taking dead men from the Base Hospital to the morgue, which was a large tent in a field near the road.

JAMES E. NOBLE
Soldiers Home
Chelsea, Mass.

Hundreds wrote us about the flu.

THE KOREAN WAR

SIR: I hope that non-Legionnaires as well as Legionnaires will have the opportunity to read Mr. Edward Hymoff's splendid article on the Korean War in the July *American Legion Magazine*. I personally believe that it would serve to strengthen our determination in the continuing fight against communist duplicity and aggression. I am sure that the average American veteran, when reading the article, will have his memory vividly refreshed of the grave dangers we jointly faced in the early 50's.

CHUNG YUL KIM, Ambassador
Korean Embassy
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Mr. Hymoff's article on the Korean War describes the sacrifice of Capt. Reginald Desiderio in rallying his Easy Company to hold against the Chinese assault on the night of November 26 in Korea. I would like the record to show, too, that five tanks of the Assault Gun Platoon of the 89th Medium Tank Battalion came to the support of Easy Company, and also that if a flight of F-51s hadn't shown up at daylight, this writer wouldn't be writing this letter.

RILEY M. THOMPSON
Pineville, W. Va.

SIR: The caption under the big gun illustrating the Korean War article said it is a 155mm howitzer. It is not. It's a genuine 155mm Long Tom gun.

MAX LESTER
Mexico City, Mex.

SIR: That was not a howitzer, it was 155mm gun, or long rifle, which we knew as the Long Tom in WWII. It is the direct descendant of the French 155mm gun of WWI. The Long Tom got its baptism fire with the 36th Field Artillery Regiment in Africa.

DANTE NIGRO
Medford, Mass.

The caption writer has been given forty lashes.

THEY WROTE

SIR: I have been writing to my Senators and Congressmen for a long time to move our veterans' legislation. Let's everybody get busy, all you need are 4c postcards on which you say you want HR1927 out of Committee and adopted. Maybe if we all send one card a week, Mr. Olin Teague will break down and get the bill out of Committee.

A. J. PALEVICH
Warren, Mich.

SIR: I have written my Representative and Senators twice urging support of our needed veterans' legislation. I also told them I'd keep writing until we get some action. Let's all get busy and do this and remind your friends and neighbors to write.

O. ANDERSON
Topeka, Kans.

SHE DELIVERED A BABY

SIR: I read "Could You Deliver a Baby?" in your June issue while visiting at my brother's home. Later, my niece suddenly had her baby unexpectedly, at a time when I couldn't get a doctor. I remembered what Nurse Scott had said on your pages, and all came off well, the ambulance finally arriving five minutes after the baby was born. Mother, son, grandfather, grandmother and aunt are all doing fine. I am so happy I read *The American Legion Magazine* that day.

MRS. LOUISE PETRUCELLI
Fresno, Calif.

FOR MORE CLAMBAKES

SIR: Thanks for "How to Throw a Post Clambake" (June). In the past I attended many Legion clambakes in Amsterdam and Gloversville, N.Y., and Elk's clambakes in Schenectady. Now I'm trying to persuade Posts here in Michigan that clambakes are fine, all-day family affairs, without too much success yet.

CARL J. HAUBNER
Ann Arbor, Mich.

JULY INSIDE COVER

SIR: Congratulations for the fine piece on donation of huge copies of the Declaration of Independence by the Carnation Milk Co., through Pennsylvania Legion Posts. I was one of the lucky ones to get a copy, and our Post 308 in Willow Grove presented it to St. David's School here, where the sisters have it on an easel and wheel it from one classroom to another.

HARRY W. ALLEN
Willow Grove, Pa.

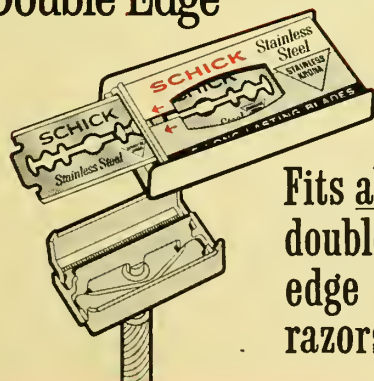
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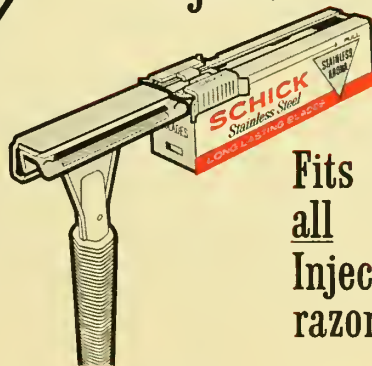
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EDITOR'S CORNER

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS

YOU ARE DRIVING your car. You come to a stop street and stop. You start up again, and an officer whose back has been to you turns in time to see you going through the intersection. He halts you and asks why you went through a stop sign. You start to say: "I did stop officer, but your back was turned. When you turned around I had started again."

The officer looks reasonable, but just then your buddy, who is riding with you, comes to your "help." "Whaddaya mean!" he screams. "Haven't ya given out your quota of tickets today? Why don't you go chase some criminals instead of trumping up charges against honest citizens? We was stopped back there for five minutes at least, and you would have seen it if ya hadn't been lookin' at them wimmin! Boy, what an outrage! I'm gonna report this. What's yer badge number?"

At this point, reason departs and the kindly officer grimly makes the first unalterable entry on the ticket in his hand.

It isn't funny when your friends come to your help by turning right into wrong.

In recent months, something like this has happened in the field of international disarmament. The American Legion and many other Americans, including Mr. Earl H. Voss of *The Washington Star*, take a strong position against any disarmament agreement that isn't 100% foolproof. We have good and sufficient reason for our position. But in recent months others, who feel exactly the same, have spread some fantastic stories in the land about what can be done and is being done through the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961, and the Agency of the same name. Maybe you heard of the armed U.N. cannibals who were rumored to be marching through Georgia? What good can such stories do except to tend to discredit everyone who warns against unsound disarmament? On page 20, Mr. Voss' article "Can the Arms Control Act Disarm Us?" goes into this business in detail. Voss is the author of "Nuclear Ambush: The Test Ban Trap," which we reviewed in this space last month, and which is the finest book on nuclear weapons and disarmament yet written.

SEEING LIKE THE BLIND

WE DOUBT THAT anyone ever wrote anything to help you see like a blind man that beats Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Melvin J. Maas' story on page 12 — "How Not to Help the Blind." Nor did we ever see anything on the subject told with so much good humor. Marine Corps General Maas, who lost his eyesight as a result of military service, pecked his story out on his Braille typewriter in the midst of his usual smoke-screen of cigar fumes. He considers his story to be a contribution to his function as Chairman of the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped. We consider it a contribution to American literature.



Making New Friends —And Keeping Them

There are some people you just naturally want as friends at first meeting. It's like that with some guns, too — such as High Standard's Supermatic autoloaders and Flite-King pump guns. And, for good reason.

There's a lot to like about these guns. The Supermatic (illustrated at left) not only gives you the lightest recoil of any shotgun of equal gauge, bar none, but also automatically adjusts for high and low base loads.

Or, take the Flite-King (illustrated above). Its lightning-fast pump-action mechanism is so precisely machined and finely fitted that it will actually operate by gravity alone. "Free-falling", we call it and it says a great deal for the master gunsmithing of every part and procedure in making these great guns.

Even in little things like the rich checkered Walnut stocks, polished and etched external metal parts you recognize traditional High Standard quality at first sight.

But only after many years will you fully appreciate the faithful performance insured by such farsighted design features as Lock-Aligned barrels, forever proof against shooting loose. And the meticulous production quality control characterized in the testing of every individual Supermatic and Flite-King shotgun at the factory — with both normal loads and extreme overloads. Just High Standard's way of keeping the friends it makes.

Supermatic 12 gauge, Flite-King 12 and 16 gauge; in Trophy, Deluxe Rib, Special, Field, Brush, Duck, Trap and Skeet models. Supermetics from \$119.95 — Flite-Kings from \$76.95. See them at your High Standard dealer.

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THE SOVIET TRADE PUSH

IT IS HARD to believe that nine years have passed since Khrushchev announced that the Soviet Union would engage in *economic* war with the West and "beat capitalism at its own game." Just where has he gotten so far? Gerald L. Steibel tells you in "The Advance of Soviet Economic Warfare" on page 10. Steibel, a New York City College graduate, with a Columbia PhD, is director of foreign affairs research for The Research Institute of America, a businessman's advisory organization which has been called the "Central Intelligence Agency of American business."

A BRIEF INTERMISSION

FOR THE THIRD month in a row we have in this issue a piece on playing bridge hands after the bidding — this one dealing with the opening lead (see p. 26). The fourth and last — on defensive play after the opening lead — will not appear next month but several months hence, as author William S. Root is temporarily too much taken up with other duties in the bridge world to get back to his typewriter immediately. If you're a Legion bridge player, save the first three articles and the finale will be along in due course. We make no apology for the fact that this month's piece is somewhat complicated and requires close study. That's the nature of the problem of the opening lead.

IS YOUR POST HOME UNIQUE?

FOR SOME TIME we have been collecting items about unique American Legion Post buildings. We have news of Post homes that were once churches, synagogues, railway stations, restaurants, historic inns, old town meeting halls, 19th Century dance halls, firehouses. We invite you to add to the file, so that we may do a well rounded feature story on what is already an interesting subject, in the future. If you report additional info along these lines, you'll help us steer it into the existing collection if you'll address it to Unique Post Homes, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

HOYLE POKERSTAKES WINNERS

IN SELF-DEFENSE, we publish herewith the top winners of the "Hoyle Pokerstakes" poker-hand contest, announced in an ad on our pages earlier in the year by Standard Packaging Corporation. Five contestants drew 4-aces, king high, by selecting cards blindly according to their order in a deck. In a playoff among the five, it only took a pair of sevens to get David Allen, of Decatur, Ill., the \$10,000 top prize. Next five places went to Simon Gascoyne, Verona, N.J.; Lyle Canum, North Muskegon, Mich.; Melvin Sager, Hot Springs, S. Dak., and Pete Solis, Lubbock, Tex. Gascoyne took the second place \$3,000 prize by drawing the only other pair in the playoff — a pair of deuces. 495 other prizewinners have been notified by the contest sponsor, makers of Hoyle playing cards. A. C. Nielsen Co., market researchers, supervised the contest. 204,906 people entered the contest, and a lot of them have been writing to us for the results. There you are. RBP



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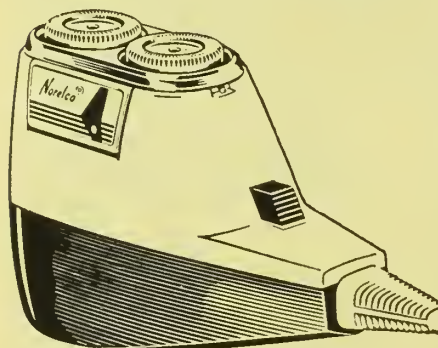
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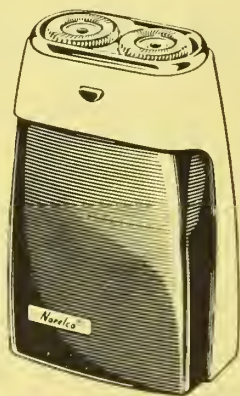
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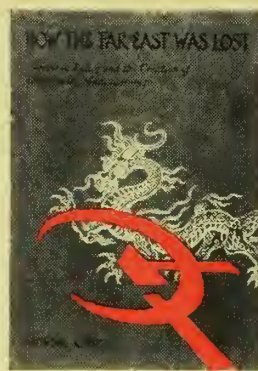
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BOOKS

The Rise of Red China



HOW THE FAR EAST WAS LOST, by Anthony Kubek. HENRY REGNERY CO., \$8.75. Reading a book in 1963 on how China was lost to communism is rather like reading a murder mystery in which the victim is killed on page one. After that you know what it's all leading up to and only wonder why the detectives are so slow at figuring it out.

In Mr. Kubek's reappraisal of the Far Eastern situation during the years 1920-1954, we are presented with impressive amounts of documentation that would indicate that our Sino diplomats and experts of that time did, in fact, know what was happening and were willing accomplices in the planned communist takeover of China.

Going back to the United States' Open Door Policy at the turn of the century, an attempt to "preserve the territorial and administrative integrity" of China, author Kubek states that as early as the close of WWI communism was recognized as a threat to stability in the Far East. He sets forth the view that Japan's invasion of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia were motivated by her fear for her own security, which was threatened by Soviet expansion via the establishment of communism in China. Russia sought territorial aggrandizement in the Far East, Japan stood in her way, hence, in Russia's view, Japan had to be destroyed.

The United States, by concentrating on the immediate threat to China from Japan and overlooking the long range expansionist objectives of Russia, and because communist sympathizers had gained influence in our government and mass communications, became a means to Russia's territorial ends. While the United States went to war with Japan over that country's invasion of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, no word of protest was sent by our State Department to the Soviet Union about her absorption of Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, declares the author.

With Pearl Harbor and our declaration of war against Japan, the stage was set for Russia. While refusing to declare war against Japan until Germany was defeated, she nevertheless sought and gained territorial concessions at the Cairo, Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.

In the end China was lost because of, at the very least, an "irresolute State Department policy toward Nationalist China in the postwar period."

If the mess we made of our foreign nego-

tiations during those years was accidental, then the record is a sorry one for the diplomatic ability of the United States. If the outcome of the Far Eastern situation was not an accident, then the record can only be viewed with horror.

Alone No Longer

ALONE NO LONGER, by Stanley Stein with Lawrence G. Blochman. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., INC., \$5. Try to envision your reaction if your doctor's diagnosis of your complaint was that you were a victim of Hansen's disease, commonly known as leprosy.

That is what happened to Stanley Stein and to some 2,000 other persons in the United States who are presently victims of this disease.

Today, victims of Hansen's disease can obtain expert care at the United States Public Health Hospital in Carville, Louisiana; a modern, well-maintained, advanced center for the treatment and study of this disease. At Carville many of the myths so long connected with Hansen's disease have been exploded; and while the disease's cause and complete cure are still to be found, arrested and improved cases occur in significant numbers.

Such was not always the case, states blind Stanley Stein, who, since shortly after his own confinement at Carville in 1931, has carried on a crusade for better conditions in his now world-read hospital newspaper, the *Star*. When he arrived there, Carville was more like an institution for outcasts than a hospital. Rundown, understaffed, served by doctors, many of whom were themselves terrified of catching the disease, a patient's life was a depressing one. Patients who went there had little hope of ever seeing loved ones again and less hope of ever leaving.

Then in 1931 the first breakthrough came. Louisiana State Commander of the American Legion, Sam Jones of Lake Charles, visited the war veterans who were at Carville and listened to a bill of grievances which they presented about conditions there. It was he who encouraged these veterans to form a Legion Post on the hospital grounds and he followed up his visit with an article about Carville in *The American Legion Magazine*, the first instance of attention given to Carville in a national publication. The Louisiana Legion sent outside entertainers into Carville to improve morale and it was the Legion's interest which "inspired other organizations to participate." States Stanley Stein: "I hesitate to think what the hospital would be like today if veterans had not been committed here, for it was through the veterans that the national organizations became interested in Carville as a whole."

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?, by Ashley Halsey, Jr. HAWTHORNE BOOKS, INC., \$5. Opening with the question, "Was the War Inevitable?" this collection of essays on the Civil War invites a look at the "man behind the gun" in that conflict. Reprinting bits and snatches of speeches, newspaper dispatches, letters and books, the

author presents us with a kaleidoscopic view of the era.

Stating in the preface that many of the opinions found in the book reflect a Southern rather than a non-Southern or anti-Southern point of view, the writer dissects such debatable aspects of the war as: who fired the first shot, the influence of their wives on various generals, what happened when brother battled brother, and whose prison camps were really worse. GSH

THE SEABEES OF WORLD WAR II, by Cmdr. Edmund L. Castillo, USN. RANDOM HOUSE, \$1.95. When advance paratroopers landed at Salerno, Italy, in WWII, one of them asked incredulously who those men were who were already there, working on a causeway nearby.

"Seabees," he was told.

"And here I thought we were the biggest fools in this war!" gasped the paratrooper.

All Seabees will love and hate Command-



Seabees, Utah Beach, Normandy

er Castillo's history of their labors, ingenuity and courage under fire as the Navy's amphibious engineers in WWII. They'll love it for what's in it and hate it for the inadequacy of its 178 pages of large type and pictures to tell the Seabees' whole story. The book serves well as a characterization of the Seabees and their work in the Pacific and the ETO, but because of its brevity will scarcely stand as a true history.

The Little Toy Dog, by William L. White. E. P. DUTTON & CO., \$5.75. The story of the American RB-47 reconnaissance plane shot down over the Barents Sea in July 1960 by a Soviet fighter. Only two of its six crew members survived, Capt. Freeman B. Olmstead and Capt. John R. McKone. Here is the story of their rescue and subsequent imprisonment in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison.

The Keep-Calm Cookbook, by Adele Kweder and David Kweder, M.D. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., \$3.95. A cookbook for the person with stomach trouble. There are 146 pages of appealing, easy to digest recipes that will answer the needs of families that have an ulcer patient at home.

Folklore of American Weather, by Eric Sloane. DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, \$3.50. Weather lore and how much of it you can trust.

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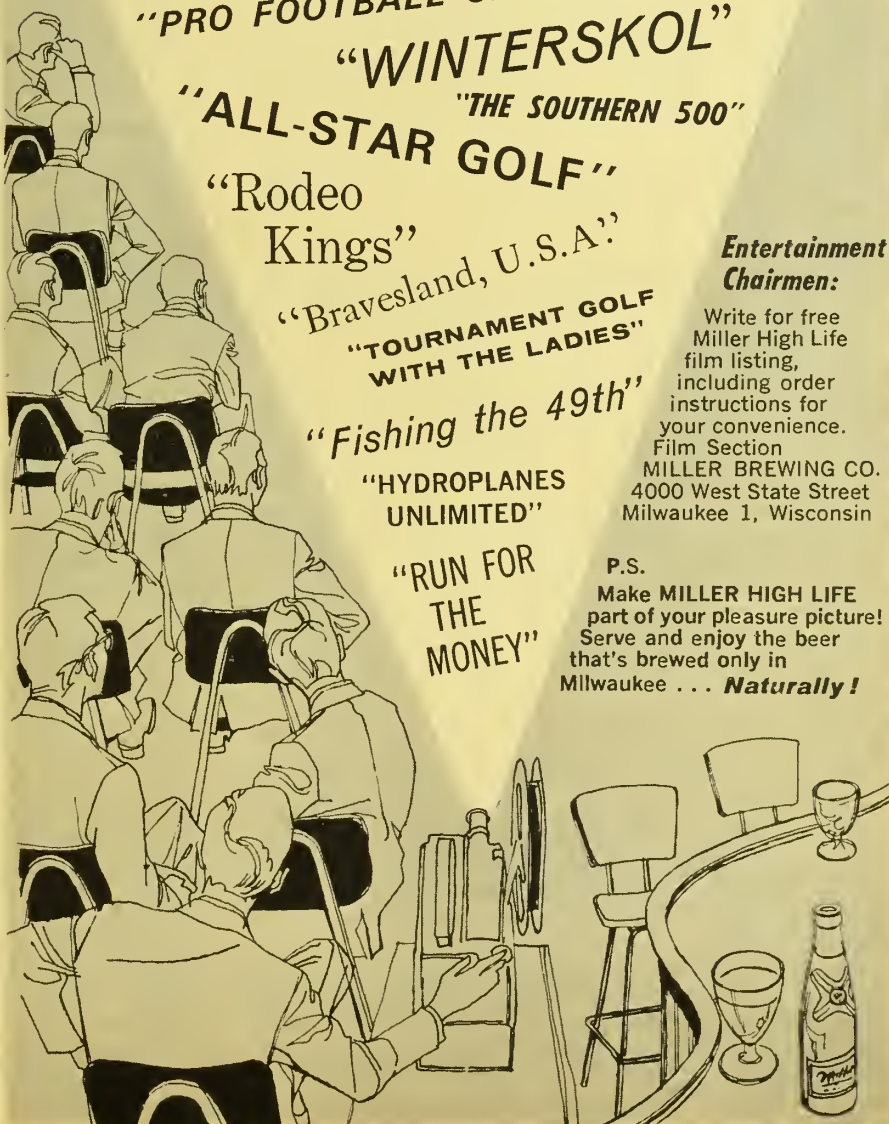
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The Roots Of Americanism Are Spiritual

BY NATIONAL COMMANDER *James E. Powers*



AMERICA'S DEEPEST ROOTS are spiritual. This is the most important historical fact of American life. To ignore it is to miss the essence of the heritage, the character and the destiny of the American people. Today, with international and domestic tension tightening, I believe it is well that we see clearly the spiritual core of that creed.

The American colonies and nation were established in turn by men and women who acknowledged openly their reliance upon Almighty God. The Mayflower Compact of 1609, the first great historical document in America, opens with the words, "In Ye Name of God, Amen." The Declaration of Independence proclaims the self-evident truths that all men are *created* equal and are endowed *by their Creator* with certain unalienable rights.

"For God and country," in that order, we are associated together in The American Legion.

UNDER OTHER FORMS of government, whatever liberty the citizen may enjoy is believed to be granted by the State — and what the State gives, it can take back. But no government can take it from us. It is the gift of God.

I stress this point because the times require that we preach and practice Americanism in its most positive form. And positive Americanism begins with personal acknowledgment of the Divine will and design.

The American patriot is anti-communist because he is pro-American. As an American his basic values are spiritual, not material. He despises tyranny in any form because it denies human rights and degrades the human spirit. He accepts and supports the discipline of majority decision, even when he disagrees with it, because he trusts the democratic process. He demands for all the full measure of justice and liberty and opportunities to pursue happiness that he claims for himself.

WE ARE THE MOST envied people on earth. Recently in Asia and Europe, I saw areas where life is a daily struggle for the bread of survival. Most people abroad look upon America as a land of unlimited material wealth. But neither they, nor we, should confuse the forms of our success with its substance. Our *bigness* may spring from our fields and mines and factories, but our *greatness* springs from the characters of our freedoms, and from our willingness to honor them in thought and deed.

The patriotism we cherish is an affirmative patriotism. It is neither the fear nor hate of something; it is the love of something. It impels us to uphold and honor *in the ordinary course of everyday living* the principles that we would defend to the death under enemy assault.

How do we instill these virtues of positive Americanism in the minds and hearts of our citizens in the ordinary course of daily life?

The opportunities we need are available in the organization and programs of our American Legion Posts.

During the past four decades, The American Legion has led all other groups in pioneering and perfecting citizenship-training programs. Let us resolve now—each of us—to build on that achievement by working actively in behalf of at least one youth opportunity program in the new Legion year that starts in September.

DOES YOUR POST support the local school system by participating in the observance of American Education Week? Do you take part personally? The 43rd observance, with The American Legion as a national sponsor, will be held November 10-16 — the theme: "Education Strengthens the Nation." The positive values of Americanism *are not inherited*. They must be defined and illuminated by good teachers in good schools — by dedicated Americans who understand and are not afraid to teach the greatness of America. To do this, there must be a close relationship between the schools on the one hand, and parents, churches, service and civic clubs, business and labor — and your Legion Post.

Hundreds of thousands of youngsters invested in their and America's future this year by participating in Legion youth programs. But what of the millions of youths who missed out on the opportunity because Legionnaires couldn't or didn't provide it? We've done a great deal. Our commitment to God and Country requires that we do more, for our Constitutional Republic is not only the best form of government devised by man; it is also the most difficult to maintain. Let us not be discouraged by our failure at times to live up to our beliefs. Let us acknowledge our faults and strive together—prayerfully, humbly, and zealously—to eliminate them as best we can.

THE PRESENT DANGER is that frustration and apathy and disagreement over transient matters will deflect us from the basic ideals that unite and power us all. This is a possibility which all patriotic Americans—all Legionnaires—must labor consciously to remove.

I believe America's greatest age lies before us. I see no tarnish on the principles and institutions established nearly 200 years ago by our Founding Fathers. I call upon every Legionnaire to profess anew the faith of our fathers in "one nation under God," and to play a part in private life and in his Post, on behalf of that faith.



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Here is the amount payable,
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Up to age 35	\$8,000	From 55 to 60	\$1,200
From 35 to 45	\$4,500	From 60 to 65	\$ 800
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(Insurance ends on 70th birthday.)

And it costs only \$2 a month. No medical exam is required. Simply mail the application and a check for \$6 covering the three remaining months of 1963.

(An alternate plan provides half of the above benefits for only \$1 a month. For this plan, send a check for \$3.)

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IMPORTANT: This plan varies in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, Florida and Puerto Rico. If you reside in these areas, do not use the form below. Instead, write to American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P. O. Box 5609, Chicago 80, Illinois, for plan description and correct application forms.

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Official American Legion Life Insurance Plan

APPLICATION FOR YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT — ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS — CHECK MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____
Last First Middle Mo. Day Year

Permanent Residence _____
Street No. City State

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State
Dept. _____

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The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this application:

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Yes _____ No _____. If No, give reason _____
2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? Yes _____ No _____
If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____
3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart trouble, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? Yes _____ No _____. If Yes, give dates and details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired, and I waive on behalf of myself and of any person who shall have any interest in such insurance, all provisions of the law to the contrary.

Dated _____, 19 _____ Signature of Applicant _____

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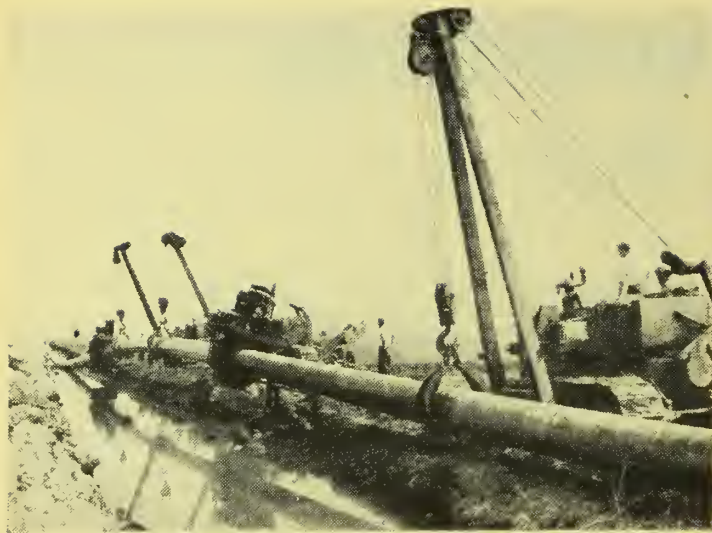
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7-84



The U.S.S.R.'s oil pipeline deals almost split NATO. Her ships range the far seas. This tanker was out of port 265 days.

The Advance of SOVIET ECONOMIC WARFARE

By GERALD L. STEIBEL

IT WAS IN 1954 THAT the Soviet Union declared economic war on the West; in fact it declared two economic wars. One was a *foreign aid* thrust into the new, underdeveloped areas of the world, the other a direct attack on Western Europe through *trade*. Both had the same objective: beat the free world at its own game of economics, outflank its defenses and reduce them with the subtler methods of political and economic warfare.

A competitive Soviet aid offensive had never been considered seriously by the West up to then. For one thing, there were still relatively few "new nations." For another, except for one tentative offer of help to India in 1949, the Soviets had never before attempted such a move. Finally, their economy was considered hardly capable of anything more than bare self-survival.

More attention had been paid to the second possibility — that the Soviets might somehow get the West to supply them with materials vital to their war machine. To guard against that, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had included in its structure, in 1950, a Coordinating Committee (COCOM). NATO members were pledged not to sell or trade with communists any of the items on COCOM's Strategic List. But, although the large exporting nations in NATO, like Great Britain, were usually urging that the list be cut down, there had not been much of a problem because the communists had had little to offer in trade in any case.

In brief, therefore, no one was really prepared for the twin drives out of Moscow that its new boss, Nikita Khrushchev, was now about to mount.

The foreign aid offensive, once begun, moved rapidly. By 1962, over \$7 billion in credits and grants had been allocated to Soviet Bloc beneficiaries

The reds now have physical and economic
toeholds in 29 nations of the world.



Soviet technicians directing excavation work at Aswan High Dam in . . .



Part of the communist bloc aid sent to Cuba in 1961 is represented by these rows of farm tractors lined up for shipment.

outside Europe. Over \$2 billion of that figure was for arms and military equipment, the rest for economic assistance. About \$1 billion came out of European satellites, a smaller amount from Communist China. These are impressive accomplishments for societies still backward themselves in many crucial ways.

Most of the money has been in the form of long-term (12 years), low interest (2.5%) loans. There were a few exceptions — for example, Afghanistan received 50-year, interest-free loans and some outright grants. But, on the whole, Khrushchev skillfully avoided all suggestion of charity or condescension, a suggestion to which recipients had proven highly sensitive in the case of U.S. aid.

With the money went the technicians, over 12,000 of them. Some 9,600 went into economic assignments, the others into military. In a reverse flow, 22,000 apprentices and trainees came to the European Bloc from the receiving countries in the past five or six years.

By 1963, therefore, the Soviet Bloc had gained physical and economic toe-

holds in 29 countries around the world, areas about which Stalin had known little and cared less. Expensive, complex enterprises which symbolized the future now had the communist stamp on them — for example, India's steel mills, into which \$135 million had gone; plus other large projects worth \$625 million; Egypt's Aswan High Dam, which cost the communists \$325 million and is expected to be completed by 1967 or 1968.

High water mark of the offensive has been Cuba. Without communist help, the Castro regime might long ago have sunk into the swamps of its own ineptitude and mismanagement. Loans and technicians have kept it afloat and given the communists their first real satellite in the Western Hemisphere: \$570 million for power, steel, nickel and cobalt exploitation in Oriente Province alone; 300 Soviet technicians working to find new sources of mining materials; ten-year, low interest loans from every satellite amounting to almost half a billion dollars.

The red satellites played a leading part

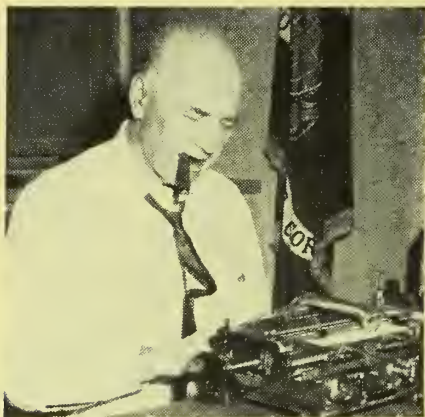
here. Castro's defiance of the United States today is based not only on Russian help, but also on Polish ships, Czech arms, even the \$23 million worth of weaving and spinning machinery contributed by impoverished East Germany. Czechoslovakia alone has sent him more than 2,000 experts of various kinds to pull his factories and his agriculture out of the bog. And the 1963 New Year's declarations by the Eastern European regimes hailing Castro as the "beacon of freedom" made it clear that United States plans to isolate and squeeze Cuba were going to run into the most determined kind of opposition.

The satellites have been vital to the offensive in other volatile places, too. Poland's industrial equipment trust has been putting up whole factories for Central and North African countries: complete ink, glue and soap plants in Nigeria; sugar refineries in Ghana, Tanganyika and Tunisia; and, in cooperation with the Czechoslovakian export combine, textile works and shipyards in Tunisia. In

(Continued on page 36)



the United Arab Republic and (above) some of the housing for the thousands of workers necessary to complete this enormous project.



Gen. Maas tells his story in braille.

By Major General
MELVIN J. MAAS
USMCR RET.

THE ONE THING the blind wish people with sight would remember is this: The blind cannot see.

Sight is so natural that those blessed with it accept it as a matter of course, not only for themselves but for everybody around them—including the blind.

So you have your sight, and you want to know how to help the blind? Well, close your eyes and think of the Golden Rule. If you were blind, how would you want to be helped?

This will put you in the proper frame of mind for the Good Intentions Department, but it takes more than good intentions to help the blind. It takes certain techniques based on common sense, with imagination and ingenuity thrown in for good measure.

Let's say you are going to escort a blind person. Please, don't grab him by the forearm and shove him ahead of you. This may give you the strong, good feeling of helping, but you're being anything but helpful.

When you "escort" us that way, we are out in front of you, and, therefore, we never know what's coming—curbstones, slopes, doorways, steps, trees, fire hydrants, telephone poles, people, dogs, cats, what-have-you.

The proper way is to have the blind person take your arm and follow slightly behind you.

In this way, we will pretty well know everything you're going to do—start, stop, turn right, turn left, go upstairs, go downstairs, pause to eye a pretty blonde. An almost imperceptible movement of your arm telegraphs to us what's to come. You didn't know that, did you?

Soon after I lost my sight I attempted to educate everyone with whom I came in contact on the proper way to escort a blind person. I quickly gave up. A few moments after I had coaxed a friend into allowing me to take his arm, he would twist it out of my grasp, grip my

arm hard, propel me ahead of him, and away we'd go.

On my travels, I was usually with three or four different strangers each day, most of whom I knew I would never meet again. It was impossible to try to educate them all, so I shrugged my shoulders and decided to take my bruises like a man.

I recall returning from trips of two to three weeks—in a different city every day, being "led" by as many as 40 different people—with everything from bruised shins to broken ribs.

There are quite a few handy "tricks" in guiding the blind.

What about stairs?

Some sighted people count out loud—and so very, very loud—the number of steps, one by one. The counting is wasted. All it accomplishes is our complete mortification.

Whisper to us, in advance, your guess as to the number of steps and whether they go up or down. This is helpful, but not absolutely necessary. If you assist us the right way—with us taking your arm and following slightly behind—we will know when the top or bottom of the staircase is reached.

When we approach a flight of stairs or a curb, it's helpful if you "square around" so that you and we are both facing the steps or curb head on. Pardon the repetition, but remember, we can't see. It might surprise you to realize how easy it is to fall when we think we're at right angles with a step and we're not. Either we put our foot where there's no step, and boom, down we go; or our foot unexpectedly collides with a curb or step, and boom, up we go.

We blind often debate in private whether it's better to fall down or fall up. Personally, I prefer to fall down. It at least gives me the chance to regain my balance before I actually hit ground. I've been remarkably lucky in recovering

ILLUSTRATED BY BOB BUGG

How *NOT* to Help the Blind

A charming reprimand for folks with two eyes
from a Marine Corps hero who has none.



A short description of the picture as well as words makes all the difference.

balance in downward falls. I haven't been quite so lucky in upward falls and have had some lulu falling up flights of stairs. To tell the truth, the blind don't fall very gracefully up or down. So square us off in order that we won't have to make the choice.

Which arm, right or left?

Most of the blind who use canes have become accustomed to holding the cane in their right hands. I have. This being so, it's easier for us if you offer your right arm for our left hand.

Very often we don't need a cane at all, if we are being guided by an experienced person; nevertheless, we like to carry it to measure the height of curbs, steps and the like.

Now, what about elevators?

Do you like to dance? We blind do—but on a dance floor, not in an elevator. All too often, the most awkward "swing your partner" routine takes place in small, crowded elevators. Picture the scene: a sighted person leads a blind one into an elevator. They're facing the rear and, of course, they have to turn around to face the front. But what usually happens is the sighted person swings his blind companion around him, while he's



"There's a chair over there!"

standing in one spot. This can be quite a strain, not only for the blind person, but for all the other riders whose ribs are suddenly poked and whose toes are suddenly stepped on.

The right way is to place the blind person in a space in the elevator, so that he can turn around in the same spot.



He would grip my arm hard, propel me ahead of him and away we'd go.

You, then, take the necessary steps to move around him and get back on his proper side. It's much easier for you to avoid toe-stepping than it is for him.

We face still another problem in self-operating elevators. Most folk — even those knowledgeable about helping the blind — think it's safer to shove us into the elevator ahead of them, so that the door won't suddenly close on us. We appreciate their thoughtfulness, but wish they'd let us follow rather than lead. Leading the way into a self-operating elevator can be terrifying; we've heard of instances of elevator doors opening when the elevator was not there.

How about going through doorways?

If you are guiding the blind person the right way, he is alongside you, a step or so behind. When you come to a door, he needs as much space to enter as you. Sometimes, without thinking, you walk in blithely, while he bumps suddenly into the door jamb. The proper thing to do is turn and step sideways, particularly if the doorway is rather narrow. The blind person will do likewise, even without being told. The upshot: no bruised bodies.

There may be occasions — narrow doorways, escalators, aisles of trains or airplanes — when it isn't practical for the blind person to follow you by taking your arm. In such cases he can get along by just touching your shoulder or back, if you don't move too fast. Don't crawl; just walk a tiny bit slower than usual.

Try an experiment. Have a friend face you and ask you to move to the right. Then do what he says; move to your right. Nine out of ten times, the friend

will tell you you're wrong. He meant *his* right; you moved to *your* right. If he's facing you, his right is your left.

Now what if you were blind? What if directions to move to the right or left meant the difference between falling off a curb or not falling off a curb? Which way would you move — right or left?

After ten years of blindness, I've learned to move to the left when a voice in front of me tells me to move to the right; and to move to the right when that voice tells me to move to the left (unless I recognize the voice as someone thoroughly used to working with the blind).

All of which is something else to keep in mind in your dealings with a blind person. The blind may not see you, but they hear you. So let's turn now to the matter of hearing.

Somehow, many people shout at us, rather than speak to us in a normal tone. We can't see, and somehow they think we can't hear, either. Please, don't shout; we can hear you.

Other people won't speak directly to us. They address themselves to our companions. The stewardess on a plane, for example, might ask the fellow next to



The stewardess spoke to him, not to me, as if I were deaf, not blind.

me: "What's his name? How far is he going?" Or a waiter will ask my sighted friend: "What does he want to eat?"

You can speak to us; we won't bite you.

We do have our problems of determining exactly where you are when you're speaking.

A voice directly in front of us sounds exactly the same as a voice directly in back of us. We tell the direction of sounds by the differential in the intensity in each ear. When the intensity is equal in both ears, we know the source is

(Continued on page 51)



N.Y. Giants coach Allie Sherman prayerfully sweats out a victory.



Strain shows on the face of young Army coach Paul Dietzel.

The Precarious Life of the FOOTBALL COACH

He's under terrific pressure to win and his job is constantly in jeopardy.

By LARRY KLEIN

COACHING COLLEGE and professional football is like playing Russian roulette. You may be lucky for a while, but sooner or later . . .

"There's a lot more insecurity in coaching than in most fields," explains Minnesota's Murray Warmath, the 1960 College Coach of the Year. "You work along and work along and you're physically done by 45 or 50. If you slip up then, you're in trouble. We laugh and kid that doctors bury their mistakes. In coaching football, your mistakes bury you."

This season, judging from the past 30 seasons, another handful of nationally known coaches will resign or be fired. Some will lose their jobs because of private pressure exerted by alumni or owners, others because of public pressure exerted by fans or sportswriters. But in every instance, the departure probably will be triggered by the same reason: too few victories. For the coach to survive, it matters not how you play the game — only that you win.

The tableau of coaches in exodus during January 1963 proves also it matters not who you are or where you are. On the 8th, 55-year-old Weeb Ewbank, who had coached the Baltimore Colts to National Football League championships in 1958 and 1959, was fired. Since the Colts had won only 21 games and lost 19 during the last three seasons, Ewbank's dismissal was not surprising.

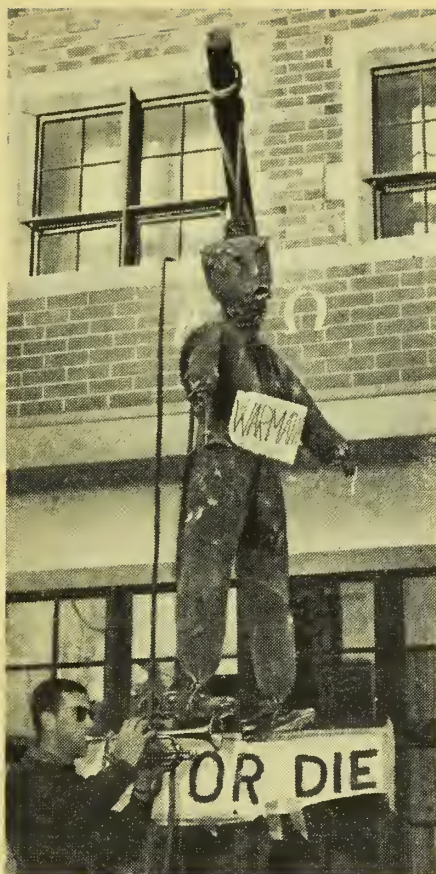
Not only surprising, but shocking too, was the next day's news. Paul Brown, 54 years old and the most successful coach in pro football history (seven league and 11 division

championships in his first 12 seasons through 1957), had been fired abruptly. "The only reason I will give for the change," said Arthur Modell, young owner of the Cleveland Browns, "is that I believe it will serve the best interests of the Cleveland Browns." Bothered by reports that seven key players would refuse to return in 1963 if Brown did, Modell daringly dismissed the man he once insisted had "no peer as a football coach." From the time he founded the team named after him in 1946, Brown sternly sought perfection in his players and himself. He studied game films tirelessly, ran practices with split second precision, spoke sharply to anyone who missed an assignment, introduced individual playbooks, and insisted on calling all plays from the sidelines. Down through the years the formula never changed, but the results did. Brown's teams did not win a division championship from 1958 through 1962.

Three weeks later, Jordan Olivar, the winningest football coach (61 victories in 99 games) at Yale since the legendary Walter Camp, suddenly resigned. "It was inevitable," admitted Olivar, 48, who had been on unlimited tenure and therefore nearly fireproof. "I've been lucky that Yale didn't force me to choose several years ago." Every year since being hired in 1952, Olivar had lived in New Haven only during the three-month football season and had spent the other nine months successfully selling insurance around Beverly Hills, Calif. Most of the powerful alumni tolerated this split career through 1960 (when Yale had its first undefeated-untied football team in 37 years), then began losing patience. Finally, at the end of the 1962 season, Olivar, the dean of Ivy League



Two sides of the coaching coin. Coach Murray Warmath of Minnesota gaily rides player's shoulders when the team wins and the end of a rope (in effigy) when it loses.



football coaches, received the ultimatum: Stay close to the campus for the entire school year — or quit. Coincidentally, Yale had won only six of its last 18 games.

Contracts with long terms and alumni with short tempers are not new at Yale. In 1950 the Old Blues tore up the late Herman Hickman's five-year contract and gladly gave him an unprecedented one for ten years. "We have great confidence and faith in Herman, not only as

a coach but as a man of high character and purpose," said Bob Hall, Yale's director of athletics. "All of us believe firmly he is the best qualified coach in the nation to handle Yale football." Unfortunately, the 300-pound former All-American guard and professional wrestler was far less qualified to handle Yale alumni. Resenting the way Hickman smiled after defeat — which happened 18 times in his 36 games — while appearing on a weekly television show in

New York, the alumni began applying pressure. Hickman escaped the inevitable by resigning in 1952.

Win, win, win. Victory at any cost. Produce or get out. The rule is so general at all larger schools that the exceptions stand out like the sun and the moon. Columbia University stuck by Lou Little through decades of more bad seasons than good from 1930 until his retirement for age. But there are almost no parallels.

During the season, college and professional coaches work up to 18 hours a day, supervising scrimmages and practice drills, charting offensive and defensive plays, and analyzing movies of their own team and their opponents. In the office, on the field, or at home, they are usually under such tremendous pressure that the disease of insecurity often infects their families. "The night before a game, you don't sleep well," admitted Hickman's wife, Helen. "At breakfast you find you can't eat. You're choked up. At lunch it's the same thing; you feel as if you can't stand the tension. And after the game, it takes you hours to calm down."

Like coal miners and U-2 fliers, many top coaches earn a form of hazard pay—big money for big risks. That is why the face of big-time coaching is changing. Only a few men remain from the old school that bred life-time coaches such as Amos Alonzo Stagg, Pop Warner, Fielding Yost, and Bob Zuppke. Today, the field is being monopolized by bright, energetic young men such as Vince Lombardi, Allie Sherman, and Paul Dietzel, organizational geniuses who are willing to work frenetically, if not forever, for quick fame and fortune. Yet even inflated salaries of \$15,000 to \$50,000 plus free living accommodations are not enough to entice everyone.

"I could have had half a dozen other jobs with more money," says Otto Graham, a former All-American and All-Pro quarterback, who since 1959 has been contentedly coaching low-pressure football at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn. "But I didn't want to get into the rat race of big time coaching. You lose some ball games and boom, they hang you. That's not for me. I want to win as much as anyone. I even want to beat my wife at croquet. But football should be fun — even for the coach."

At most schools, coaching has never been a laugh-a-minute proposition. Way back in 1933, John Kieran, a respected sports columnist for the *New York Times*, compared coaches with more fortunate faculty members who did not suffer by their students' failures. "The unhappy football coach," Kieran wrote, "undergoes periodic examinations with

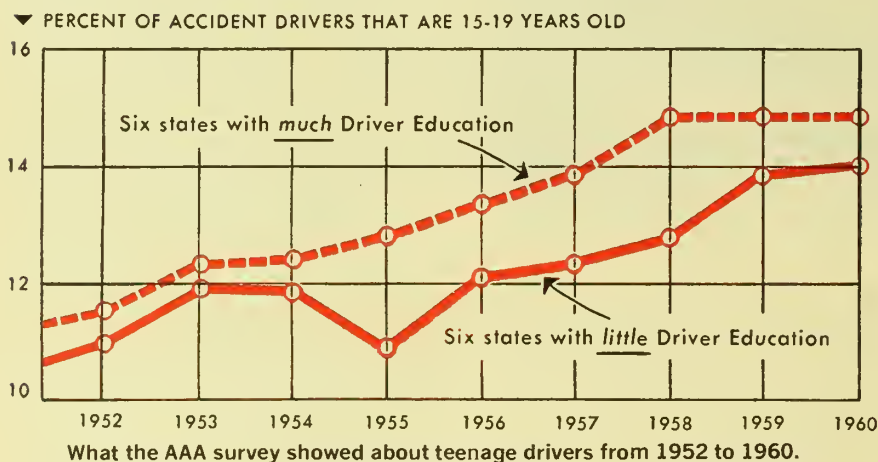
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Says coach Otto Graham, U.S. Coast Guard Academy: "... I didn't want to get into the rat race of big time coaching. You lose some ball games and boom, they hang you."

Is School Driver Education a Success?

An AAA survey showed unexpected accident records to accompany teenage driver education.



by FRANK A. TINKER

DO DRIVING CLASSES in our public schools promote safety and reduce the tragedy quotient of our highways? "Certainly," answer their proponents, without hesitation. But the answer isn't that simple. A survey released in August 1962 by the Traffic Engineering and Safety Dept. of the American Automobile Association will encourage more considered opinions of the subject.

This review of a dozen representative states shows that the rates of youthful accidents in those states were, in fact, little affected by such courses. Even more provocative, those states which had the highest percentage of enrollment in driving courses also had the highest percentage of teenage accidents!

Driver training, started in high schools more than 25 years ago, was the easiest of the "life-adjustment" studies to justify when that movement began. Statistics and self-assured public voices told par-

ents that such training was not merely advisable, but would surely solve the teenage accident problem. And in the 1930's, when Michigan and Wisconsin first promoted the idea, the savings in life and property seemed undeniable. Later studies apparently nailed down the argument in favor of these booming classes. Nevertheless, many law enforcement agencies — and even the teachers participating — maintained personal reservations.

For one thing, statistics themselves have a way of misleading. Earl Allgaier, head of the Driver Education Division of the AAA, warned against even accepting his organization's survey at face value. "Actually, the death rates in a number of states are affected by a number of factors, so it is rather dangerous or difficult to attribute any rates to any particular factor."

This same warning can apply to most of the other statistics on this controversial matter of teenage driving. In Arizona, for instance, youth fatalities drop-



Does classroom instruction make studen

ped from 27 in 1944 to only two in 1947. This was heralded as a triumph for the driving classes instituted during this period. But, say the skeptics, Arizona was heavily laden with war-associated activities and young soldiers at the time that first tragic score was compiled. By 1947, war-associated activity had largely ceased.

The AAA's survey, deservedly, will be subjected to the same skepticism, but so should all the happier claims. The AAA itself has issued bulletins showing that hundreds of millions of dollars and many lives have apparently been saved by the driving classes. But this argument, even though it is toward a meritorious goal, is admittedly based on a series of assumptions. The most fragile of these is that driver education cuts accident rates in half. Perhaps it did at one time, but the present survey indicates that this is no longer true.

By further assuming that each student taking the school driving class saves \$100—his *pro rata* share of the total cost of accidents which presumably are avoided through this training, some \$300 million was claimed to have been saved by 1957. But 8 million students have now undergone this training, and nearly a billion dollars might be claimed as saved on the same basis. This is certainly not reflected in the payments of insurance companies or the accident rates of



think of driving as just another "subject"?

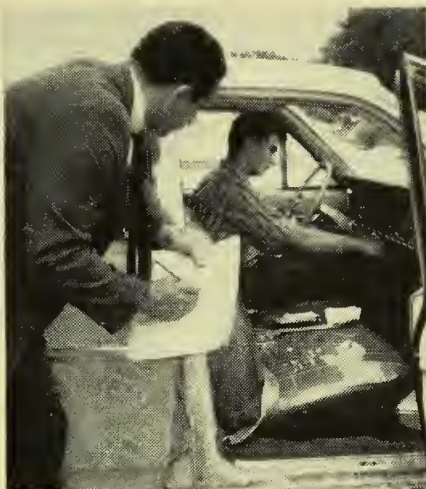
the states covered in these latest figures.

In the AAA survey released last year, 12 states were chosen by their degree of student participation in public school driving courses and the completeness of their returns. Half had a high percentage of enrollment, the other half almost none. By 1952 the six states in the first group had enrolled fully a third of their students, yet 11.7% of their total accidents still involved teenagers. The other six, where only one in ten students was taking driver training, had a slightly lower youth accident rate—10.9%.

This difference in enrollment reflects the degree of state aid to the schools. All but one of the six states in the first group received such financial support, none of the six states in the second group received any state aid. After 1952, those states where government funds were available increased their driver education program rapidly. Michigan listed 100% of its eligible students as being in these courses, and the enrollment average of all six states rose to 77% by 1961. Without aid, the other six states increased their driver education little, if at all.

In states where a high percentage of students take driver education, one would expect the percentage of accidents involving teenagers to be reduced. But this was not the way it turned out.

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS



Not all high school driving instructors are experts at it.



Do students who have passed the courses become too cocksure?

Instead, the percentage of all accidents involving teenagers has increased about the same amount in both groups of states.

Where driving classes were full, teenage accidents during the next decade climbed to 15% of the total. In the "backward" states it rose too, but only to 13%. This seems to indicate that what interested agencies, including the AAA, have believed is open to serious doubt. On the basis of these findings, the state money given to these schools may have been wasted. Certainly this survey has the effect of removing any sense of complacency that school driver education courses may have encouraged.

Defenders of the driving classes have taken violent issue with the implications here. The six uneducated states, they say, are largely rural, while those which have a high percentage of young violators are urban and present more difficult driving conditions. But let's take the case of the two Carolinas.

North Carolina, where the public schools have taught two-thirds of the students to drive for the past four years, has a high youth accident rate of 17%. In South Carolina, where only one-tenth of the students take this course, the teen-

P RINCIPAL ALFRED BRAY, of Irvington (N.J.) High School, proud of his school's driver ed course, cheerfully had his students and teachers pose for photos illustrating points made by author Tinker, and said he'd take on all critics. Photographer Angela Calomiris was greatly impressed with thoroughness of Irvington course. Presumably many others are as impressive. What then explains the findings of the AAA? If author Tinker is right, perhaps even the best courses have built-in inducements to bad driving, though students are well-trained.

agers have one of the best records in the country — five points lower than their cousins to the north!

Obviously, a comparison between the two classes of youths would be meaningful only if they both drove the same number of hours and had the same basic background. Controlling such circumstances is virtually impossible, yet many of the statistics offered in favor of driving classes are based on this assumption of complete equality.

In Utah, which was one of the high-education states selected, the local director of the AAA, Lyle Sarvis, was criticized by Salt Lake City's education directors, apparently for even releasing the findings of his organization's survey.

"I'm sorry if it offends anyone," Mr. Sarvis said, "but we're only trying to get at the truth—and I think we have a right to. The fact is that something is very wrong with the program here. Before 1957 only a few students were enrolled in any kind of a driver class. Then we helped pass the law that added a dollar to each license fee and gave it to the schools for this purpose. Since that time we have had the highest percentage of

(Continued on page 47)

Can the ARMS CONTROL ACT DISARM US?

Disarmament is a dangerous business. Did Congress
surrender its power over it in the Arms Control Act of 1961?

By **EARL H. VOSS**



Earl H. Voss

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES on Capitol Hill have been getting bags of mail from alarmed constituents warning that disarmament legislation recently passed by Congress gives President Kennedy authority to transfer the United States' military forces to the control of the United Nations.

If members of Congress had voted for a bill they hadn't read it wouldn't be the first time. But the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961, cause of the disturbance, was not presented as a vehicle for subversion of the armed forces, and, whatever it is, it does not denude us of adequate defense under our own sovereignty.

Nevertheless, apprehension has become so widespread on Capitol Hill that both Secretary of State Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara have been asked by Congressmen for comment on their constituents' worries.

Despite denials, it appears that fears are spreading that the United Nations can somehow subvert the sovereignty of the United States through this Act.

Specifically, the focal point of suspicion in this 1963 scare has been the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, Public Law 87-297, passed by the 87th Congress in September 1961. It established the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as a separate, independent agency in the executive branch of the government, presently headed by William C. Foster.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was confronted with the following question on March 11, 1963 from Republican Sen. Frank Carlson of Kansas:

"Mr. Secretary, I receive a great deal of mail from citizens in my state — and I assume other members do from their states — who are concerned that the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, Public Law 87-297, gives the President the power to turn over the defense of the United States to the United Nations. I wish you would discuss that a little bit."

Secretary McNamara, testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, was asked by Committee Chairman Richard Russell, of Georgia, about the reciprocal problem, that the United Nations was about to "occupy" Georgia:

"... I have just had a series of telegrams and letters from outside the state, Louisiana and Texas, about military activities in Georgia, and I want to read one of the letters and one of the telegrams that is typical, and get your comment on it.

"This letter is from Shreveport, La. The man gives his address and street number: 'I have just heard that the U.S. Engineers in Georgia had leased some 2,500 square miles of South Georgia land to train United Nations troops on. I also heard that 3,500 United Nations troops were to arrive there on March 4 to train to March 27, and that in June some 17,000 Congolese troops of the United Nations would be coming in for an indefinite stay and training.

'I want to know if this is true, since my mother lives in south Georgia. I would also like to know where such land was rented and if we are actually going to let the Congolese troops train there and what you intend to do about it. Please let me have your answer by return mail as I am very much concerned about this piece of news that has evidently been kept well guarded.

'P.S. — If such news is true, what can we do about it?'"

Senator Russell then produced another telegram from a gentleman in Houston, Tex.: "Understand U Thant of the United Nations is establishing a command post in Georgia bringing United Nations Congolese troops from Africa to protect the United States from Cuban attack. Movement known as Operation Water Moccasin. Is this information true? If so, by what right and whose authority is the United States subservient to the United Nations?"

Democratic Rep. John E. Moss of California asked the State Department about a letter he received last May from a couple in Sacramento. The couple warned him that the President is authorized by the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to transfer the Navy, Army and Air Force to the command of the Under Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, a post usually held by a Soviet official.

California's Republican Sen. Thomas Kuchel finally cried



Public Law 87-297
87th Congress, H. R. 9118
September 26, 1961

An Act

75 STAT. 631.

To establish a United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament Act".

PURPOSE

SEC. 2. An ultimate goal of the United States is a world which is free from the source of war and the dangers and burdens of armaments:

Arms Control and Disarmament Act.



Title page of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961, creating the agency of the same name

William C. Foster, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Can he strip our defenses?

out in despair in a long Senate speech on May 2, complaining he had received an avalanche of what he called "fright mail" about African Negro troops, possibly even cannibals, being stationed in Georgia by the U.N.

He quoted one letter from Hollywood, Calif., asking: "It is unconstitutional to quarter American troops in American homes, so how come these pagan, ruthless, brutal, godless savages? Yes, we know of U.N. plans to place Mongolian and Congolese troops over our dear United States (the same kind of troops which ravished Katanga). If the U.N. can swing their damnable world police force plan, so undoubtedly these Moccasin troops are to be the same."

FROM BERKELEY, CALIF.. Senator Kuchel received this report: "The news has just broken, although there had been rumors for a week or more, that Georgia is the place for 16,000 African soldiers being trained by the U.N. for guerrilla warfare. Complete with nose and ear rings. This time, the U.N. and our State Department have gone too far."

Senator Kuchel also reported he had received more than 2,000 letters demanding abolition of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency because of misunderstandings of its powers.

These are all serious charges and the number of letters received in various Washington offices on each point suggests an organized system of alarm.

What are the facts?

The Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961 does not authorize the President of the United States to transfer American armed forces to the jurisdiction of the United Nations, nor does it authorize him to disarm the nation or limit its armed forces without the approval of Congress.

Section II of the act, stating the purpose of the law, says: "Arms Control and Disarmament policy, being an important aspect of foreign policy, must be consistent with national security policy as a whole. The formulation and implementation of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security can best be insured by a central organization charged by statute with primary responsibility for this field."

The purpose of the agency was stated in these terms:

"This organization must have the capacity to provide the essential scientific, economic, political, military, psychological, and technical information upon which realistic arms control and disarmament policy must be based. It must be able to carry out the following primary functions:

"(a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;

"(b) The preparation for and management of the United

States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field:

"(c) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and

"(d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of the United States arms control and disarmament activities." (Our italics).

Thus the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is basically a study and informational body. It could not take over operation of American disarmament programs until they were approved by the entire government, which we shall see includes both executive and legislative branches. Whatever danger of that exists, the law in question does not permit it.

Section 33 of the same act, Public Law 87-297, specifically prevents the President from acting without the consent of Congress in the disarmament field. It provides:

"The Director (of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) is authorized and directed to prepare for the President, the Secretary of State, and the heads of such other



Sen. Richard Russell, Ga.



Sen. Frank Carlson, Kans.



Sen. Thomas Kuchel, Calif.

WIDELY CIRCULATED rumors that cannibal troops were maneuvering in Georgia, while all our arms would be handed to the UN under the Arms Control Act, prompted these Senators to get the facts on the record.

Can the ARMS CONTROL ACT DISARM US?

government agencies, as the President may determine, recommendations concerning the United States arms control and disarmament policy: Provided, however, That no action shall be taken under this or any other law that will obligate the United States to disarm or to reduce or to limit the armed forces or the armaments of the United States, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President under the constitution or unless authorized by further affirmative legislation by the Congress of the United States."

Neither President Kennedy nor any other future President, therefore, can enter into a disarmament agreement or obligate the United States to disarm unless he is authorized to do so by a subsequent law or treaty. If any danger of that exists, it exists outside the terms of the Arms Control Act.

The above language of Section 33 goes farther. By requiring legislation to cover disarmament moves not taken in the form of a treaty, Section 33 prevents the President from concluding executive agreements. These are not subject to Senate ratification as treaties.

Executive agreements are, in effect, second-class treaties with foreign powers covering minor matters which the President can sign without Congressional action. They have the force of treaties and have been a frequent cause of friction with Congress, particularly the Senate.

ANY UNITED STATES action in the disarmament field, Section 33 provides, must either be handled as a full-fledged treaty, and therefore subject to two-thirds approving vote of the Senate, or be authorized by legislation, meaning that a majority of both the House and Senate must approve it. To that extent, the Act has slightly weakened the prospect of a president disarming us without Congressional approval.

It is, of course, possible that both the executive and legislative branches would agree on some disarmament policy of which many citizens would strongly disapprove. This possibility lies outside the Arms Control Act, which, in summary, has created no new powers to disarm us.

The United Nations Charter contains no provision which could be interpreted as authorizing the President to turn over the defense of the United States to the United Nations. Article 43 of the Charter states:

"1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

"2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

"3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes."

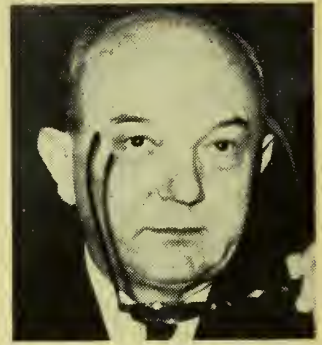
The United States Congress, in other words, must approve any move the President may wish to take in making American armed forces available for United Nations actions.

The Congress, ever zealous to protect its powers, was careful to reserve a veto power over any Presidential moves in this direction. In the United Nations Participation Act of December 20, 1945, there is this provision:

"The President is authorized to negotiate a special agreement or agreements with the Security Council which shall be subject to the approval of the Congress by appropriate Act or joint resolution, providing for the numbers and types of armed forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of facilities and assistance, including rights of passage, to be made available to the Security Council on its call for the purpose of maintaining national peace and security in accordance with Article 43 of said Charter. The President shall not be deemed to require the authorization of



President John F. Kennedy



Secretary of State Rusk



Secretary of Defense
McNamara

ACCORDING TO RUMORS, *these three national leaders or their successors could disarm us, or turn our armed forces over to the UN, under the Arms Control Act, without consent of Congress. What truth in the rumors?*

the Congress to make available to the Security Council on its call in order to take action under Article 42* of said charter and pursuant to such special agreement or agreements the armed forces, facilities or assistance provided therein; Provided That nothing herein contained shall be construed as an authorization to the President by the Congress to make available to the Security Council for such purposes armed forces, facilities or assistance in addition to the forces, facilities and assistance provided for in such special agreements."

Congress, it would appear, thought of everything. Both the lawmakers of the time, subsequent Congresses, and each succeeding President have considered the Congressional control over Presidential authority to be strict. The United Nations, as well, has apparently gone unaware of any power provided by the Charter to appropriate American military power to its internationalist purposes.

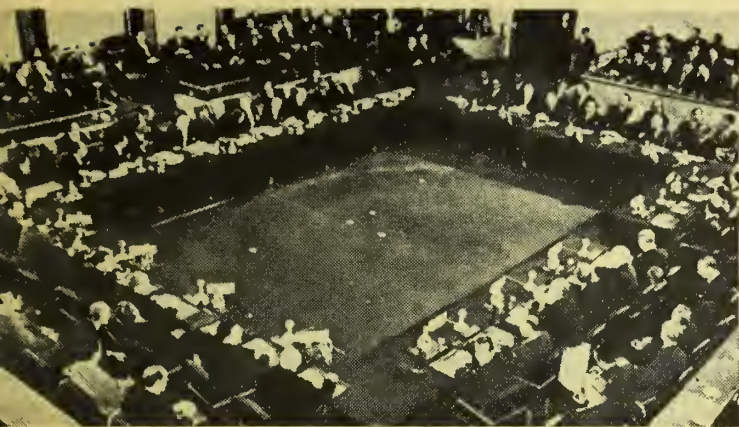
Congress has other enormous powers which would be sufficient in themselves to frustrate any straying President. It controls the purse strings. It lays and collects taxes for the common defense; it creates armies and maintains navies which the President only directs once they are in being; it can pledge the public credit, declare war, regulate foreign commerce.

Furthermore, it has the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for carrying into execution not only its own powers but all the powers "of the government of the United States and of any department or officer thereof," according to the Constitution.

Moreover the laws made by Congress "in pursuance" of these powers are the "supreme law of the land" and the President is bound constitutionally to "take care that" they "be faithfully executed."

Thus both American law and the United Nations charter protect the United States armed forces from "subversion" or non-subversive transfer to international authority without the consent of both the Congress and the President. Neither the

*Footnote: Article 42 states: "Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations."



"An exercise in futility," author Voss calls the Geneva disarmament conference (above) from which we withdrew in April, 1962, as Soviets balked at foolproof terms.

President nor the Congress can act unilaterally, as carefully provided in the checks and balances of the Constitution. This field is untouched by either the Arms Control and Disarmament Act or the U.N. charter.

The United States being a government of laws and men, however, it could be that some President would have the intention of circumventing the law and the United Nations charter. Both Secretary of State Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara sought to reassure the nation that President Kennedy's intentions, at least, are honorable.

In March 11 hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Democratic Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota led Secretary Rusk through this series of questions:

Senator Humphrey: "Just to clarify this record again, Mr. Secretary, I am very familiar with the provisions of the Arms Control Act. Do you find anything within that act which bestows power upon the President of the United States to demobilize the forces of the United States without the consent of the Congress?"

Secretary Rusk: "No, sir, I do not."

SENATOR HUMPHREY: "Do you find anything in the Arms Control Act which would place jurisdiction over the command of the United States armed forces in the hands of the United Nations?"

Secretary Rusk: "No, sir."

Senator Humphrey: "Do you find anything in the Arms Control Act which would in any way dilute the authority of the President of the United States to be commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States?"

Secretary Rusk: "No, sir."

Senator Humphrey: "Or do you find anything that would dilute the Constitutional authority of the Congress of the United States on treaty-making powers insofar as the Senate is concerned?"

Secretary Rusk: "I do not, sir."

Senator Humphrey: "And you do not find anything that would dilute the appropriation powers of the Congress of the United States?"

Secretary Rusk: "That is correct, sir."

Senator Humphrey: "I think that pretty well ties down the response to this kind of emotional appeal that has spread across the land."

Georgia Sen. Richard Russell's inquiries about Congolese troops and other United Nations forces training in Georgia were met first with a quip by Secretary McNamara.

"It is another serious leak from the Pentagon," Mr. McNamara declared, as a ripple of laughter passed through the hearing room.

"Does this happen to be a true leak or an untrue leak?" Chairman Russell persisted.

"Someone has a sense of humor, I am delighted to see," Secretary McNamara replied.

"Honestly, I had ten or 15 inquiries that all came in yesterday and today from Louisiana, and Houston, Tex. all to that effect," Chairman Russell informed the Secretary.

Republican Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine suggested: "It must have been the story of a columnist."

Secretary McNamara then gave a serious answer: "Needless to say, I never heard of any such plan."

"Fine," Chairman Russell replied, "I can advise the man then that he need not move his mother. Thank you."

In view of the grave fears held by some Americans, perhaps this exchange was too lighthearted. But Senator Russell is a Georgian who would scarcely be lighthearted if he had any doubt of the truth.

There was a military exercise in Georgia called Operation Water Moccasin. If people were frightened that it was an invasion of thousands of "U.N. troops" — Mongolians, Congolese, cannibals, etc., as part of a "three point disarmament program," it was not entirely their fault. A constituent in California wrote Senator Kuchel that such things were said on a local radio broadcast. Others cited a speaker from South Carolina who had traveled about the country making such statements in speeches.

But the editor of the weekly *Claxton Enterprise*, in the Georgia area where Operation Water Moccasin was held, was so sickened by letters he had received from all over the country that he lost patience with the real fear expressed and wrote an editorial calling the writers of them insane. Senator Kuchel put it in the Congressional Record that Operation Water Moccasin was "a U.S. Army troop exercise instructing our soldiers in counter-guerilla warfare, witnessed . . . by 124, not 15,000, foreign military officers." And the editor of the *Claxton Enterprise* said of his personal observation of Operation Water Moccasin: "Our experience with the people involved directly in the operation left us with the feeling that we were taking part in some important training that may one day aid our Nation in its struggle for world peace against a foe that uses all sorts of unorthodox tactics. We are glad to know that we have people in our Armed Forces with the ability and training that these showed during our observation of this operation."

Congressman Moss, chairman of the watchdog committee which keeps an eye on the information policies of the government, asked the State Department for advice when he received word from the Sacramento couple that President Kennedy now has the power to transfer the Navy, Army and Air Force to the command of the U.N. Secretariat's leading Soviet official, the Undersecretary for Political and Security Council Affairs.

Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton, a fellow Californian who had formerly been a close associate of Gov. Pat Brown, advised Representative Moss in a formal letter that "it is simply not true . . . The Constitution forbids it, the law (Public Law 87-297) establishing the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency does not authorize it, our disarmament proposals do not provide for it, the Administration has never considered it, and the people of the United States would not tolerate it."

The same Sacramento couple suggested that a Russian is always in charge of the United Nations Military Secretariat. Actually there is no military secretariat. There is a Military Staff Committee, whose chairmanship rotates monthly among the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China and the Soviet Union. Thus the Soviet Union is nominally the chairman of the Military Staff Committee one month out of five.

But Article 43 of the United Nations charter, quoted above, never has been put into effect. The (Continued on page 40)

THIS MONTH'S BIG ISSUE:

SHOULD THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRO

Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.)



POLITICAL UPHEAVALS, international disputes, evidence of increasing communist infiltration and the slow beginnings of the Alliance for Progress indicate a dismal future for Latin America unless action is taken now in response to these danger signals.

The establishment of an Inter-American Police Force, I believe, is both a necessary and logical step to be taken in promoting conditions conducive to democracy and in combating extra-continental intervention in the Hemisphere.

Similar in structure to NATO, an Inter-American Police Force would be comprised of all nations who voluntarily wished to join. It would not propose to exclude any American state nor to pressure those who did not wish to be included.

The principle upon which such an organization rests would be that of self-protection as enumerated in numerous multi-lateral hemispheric treaties, international law and the Charter of the United Nations. It contemplates a military pact or understanding which would properly function when the danger of aggression becomes imminent.

Rather than seek affiliation with the Organization of American States, where any military action sought would require the approval of the United Nations, I believe that a Hemispheric Police Force should remain independent, acting in accordance with the collective decision of its member nations.

An important function of a Latin American Police Force would be to insure the allegiance of military groups to democratic ideals rather than to personal leaders, thus preventing the armed takeovers of representative Latin American governments.

Another purpose of this organization would be to maintain peace by guaranteeing the integrity of national boundaries, prohibiting invasion or aggression against a sovereign nation and defending it against international subversion.

In addition, an Inter-American Police Force would permit hemispheric nations to lift from their peoples the oppressive burdens of military budgets and channel military spending into more productive areas of national development.

I also think it is important to stress the fact that this military organization would be political as well as military in nature. The success of NATO can be attributed largely to the political unity which this force represents — a strengthening of political ties which has led on to an economic unity as evidenced by the Common Market in Europe. I do not think it is too much to hope that a military alliance in the Americas might lead to similar economic and political gains.

But most important, we must keep in mind that unless a joint hemispheric effort to arrest communism is made now, the fate of Cuba can easily become the fate of almost every nation in the Hemisphere.

The communist plan for conquest of the Americas is in motion. The establishment of an Inter-American Police Force is mandatory if it is to be halted.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George Smathers". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal red line.

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, tear out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.



PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF

THE BIG ISSUES

CREATE ITS OWN POLICE FORCE?

CON

Rep. E. Ross Adair (R-Ind.)
4th District



TO INSIST NOW that the member nations of the Organization of American States undertake to establish in the Western Hemisphere a NATO-like military complex for common defense is to propose a serious diversion of energy and substance needed for more productive enterprise.

There is already sufficient military police power available in most South American countries to maintain domestic law and order, and the military investments in some of them add up to needless extravagance. To attempt to expand and unite Pan American military power to augment the authority of the OAS with an interallied, continental police force would be to dilute rather than strengthen the asserted goals of hemispheric cooperation.

The traditional goals have been stated time and again and were most recently asserted in the titanic Alliance for Progress concept forged at Punta del Este, and reasserted by the intercontinental solidarity inspired by the Cuban crisis of last year.

In summary, Western Hemisphere goals are mutual defense, economic and social health, political stability and growth. The common enemy of all Western hemisphere nations, including the United States, is poverty and underprivilege as well as the denial of basic human needs, rights and advantages which invariably invites and nurtures destructive subversive forces.

Added military might is not a pressing need within the scope of inter-American relations, and indeed some

Latin American countries such as Costa Rica have discarded formal armed services. There has been no South American war since the bankruptive, depopulating Chaco conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay in the 1930's, and except for the attempted Soviet military buildup in Cuba, there is no external threat of a substantial military nature.

The recognized and present danger to the Western Hemisphere is political: the infiltration and subversion from the Sino-Soviet half of the world designed to erode and destroy independence and democratic government. It is not a military threat.

The United States has not only committed its vast striking power to the defense of the west; this country maintains military missions in virtually every South American republic. It has contributed more than a half-billion dollars in direct military aid to our Latin American neighbors in the past decade, and now channels something more than \$90 million a year for military projects in South American countries.

But military aid from the United States to OAS countries is wisely guided by the chief executive, the Defense and State Departments to projects which contribute substantially to the internal health, the economic strength and the social welfare of the countries concerned. It would certainly appear that this military watchfulness plus the sustained and consistent military-economic program of aid now being followed is far more productive and judicious than would be a new and costly development of a Western Hemisphere police force.

E. Ross Adair

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for September the arguments in PRO & CON on the subject: "Should The Western Hemisphere Create Its Own Police Force?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ☐ SHOULD
☐ SHOULD NOT CREATE ITS OWN POLICE FORCE

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____



The Play of the Hand

Part III - Defense, The Opening Lead

MANY BRIDGE PLAYERS ARE MAKING A BIG MISTAKE by adhering to some of the old rules handed down from their fathers and grandfathers, especially those pertaining to opening leads. For example, "Never lead away from a king or queen," "Always lead the highest card of your partner's bid suit," etc.

Consistently good opening leads are not made by remembering rules; every hand is different and you must use your judgment in each individual case.

You are more apt to make a losing play on the opening lead than on any subsequent play, because it is the only play you must make without seeing the dummy. Any expert bridge player will tell you the opening lead is his most difficult defensive play, and that many hands are made against him that would have been set if he had chosen a different lead. But to be effective, you need only to make more winning leads than your adversaries.

As the opening leader you must first decide which suit to lead, and then decide which card of the chosen suit to lead. The choice of a suit may be decided by an appraisal of the bidding, or the texture of your hand may indicate a clear-cut choice, but in many cases it remains a difficult problem. When choosing which card of the chosen suit to lead, you will be wise to follow the formula recommended by the leading authorities; even the experts seldom deviate from this formula. (See table below).

Should you make an attacking lead (from a strong holding, even though it



may cost you a trick), or make a passive lead - the lead least likely to cost you a trick? You may find that tricks are available to the defense early in the play, but if they are not taken when available the declarer will find a way to avoid losing them; if such is the case, you must attack in the suit where the trick (or tricks) is available.

For example, suppose, in the follow-

ing deal, you are West and the bidding goes:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	All pass

North (dummy)

♠ 9 8

♥ A K 7

♦ 6 4

♣ A K Q J 6 2

West
♠ A 6 2
♥ J 9 8 5
♦ K 9 8 3
♣ 9 7

East
♠ 7 3
♥ 10 3 2
♦ Q 10 7 2
♣ 10 8 4 3

South (declarer)

♠ K Q J 10 5 4

♥ Q 6 4

♦ A J 5

♣ 5

Although most players would not dream of leading away from a king when defending against a slam, a diamond is the only lead that will beat six spades. With any lead except a diamond, declarer's obvious line of play is to draw trumps, and discard his two losing diamonds on dummy's clubs, thereby holding his losses to one trick - the ace of spades. If you open a diamond his plan is foiled; you will be able to cash a diamond trick, or trump a club (depending on declarer's early plays), before declarer can draw the trumps.

(Continued on page 55)

EXPERTS' FORMULA FOR OPENING LEADS (THE CARD TO LEAD IS SHOWN IN BOLD)

- From a **two-card** suit, always lead the higher card.
- From a **three-card** suit:
 - Lead the highest card from three small; as **9-7-3**, **4-3-2**.
 - Lead the lowest card from three to an honor; as **K-7-3**, **10-8-6**. [Exception: Do not underlead an ace against a trump contract; lead **A-7-2**.]
 - Lead the top card of a sequence that is headed by an honor; as **K-Q-J**, **10-9-2**, **K-J-10**, **Q-10-9**. [Exception: Lead K from any A-K combination; as **A-K-J**, **A-K-Q**.]
- From a **four-card or longer** suit:
 - Lead the fourth card from the highest, unless the suit contains a sequence that is headed by an honor; as **K-9-8-7**, **9-8-7-4-2**. [Exception: Do not underlead an ace against a trump contract; lead **A-9-7-4**.]
 - When the suit contains a sequence that is headed by an honor, the card to

lead depends on whether you are defending against a trump contract or a no-trump contract.

Against trump contracts, or against no-trump contracts provided you are leading your partner's bid suit, lead the top card of any two-card or longer sequence that is headed by an honor; as **K-Q-7-3**, **Q-J-8-5-2**, **J-10-9-7-3**, **K-J-10-2**. [Exception: Lead K from any A-K combination.]

Against no-trump contracts, lead the top card of any three-card or longer sequence, or near three-card sequence, that is headed by an honor; as **K-Q-J-8**, **K-Q-10-4-2**, **Q-J-9-7**, **J-10-8-2**, **K-J-10-6-4**, **A-Q-J-8-4**, **A-10-9-8-4**. From two-card sequences lead the fourth highest card; as **K-Q-8-4**, **10-9-6-2**.

[Note: With the one exception specified, the choice of the card is not altered by the fact your partner has bid the suit.]

NEWSLETTER

A digest of events which
are of personal interest to you

September 1963

FULL TEXT OF TEST BAN TREATY ARTICLES:

Here is the complete actual text of all five articles of the proposed nuclear test ban treaty which the Administration is asking the U.S. Senate to ratify...In the interest of space we omit the preamble setting forth the declared reasons for the treaty, and identifying the original parties as the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union:

ARTICLE I

1. Each of the parties of this Treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

- a. in the atmosphere; beyond its limits, including outer space, or underwater, including territorial waters or high seas; or
- b. in any other environment if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the state under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted. It is understood in this connection that the provisions of this subparagraph are without prejudice to the conclusion of a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear test explosions, including all such explosions underground, the conclusions of which, as the Parties have stated in the preamble to this Treaty, they seek to achieve.

2. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the environments described, or have the effect referred to, in paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE II

1. Any party may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to this Treaty. Thereafter, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties,

the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties, to consider such amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to this Treaty, including the votes of all of the original Parties. The amendment shall enter into force for all Parties upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all of the original Parties.

ARTICLE III

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the original Parties--the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by all the original Parties and the deposit of their instruments of ratification.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force, and the date of receipt of any requests for conferences or other notices. (Continued on next page.)

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE IV

This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the treaty three months in advance.

ARTICLE V

This Treaty, of which the English and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

VETS' Q & A:

Q. I've heard that some capable young men may be put all the way through college by the Navy as a part of the NROTC program. My son, after being out of high school a year, has expressed an interest in this. Can you put me on the trail of more exact information, if this is true?

A. Yes...The Navy will do exactly that for a limited amount of select young men, and has programs going in 52 different colleges...If your son is already interested, that's the first step...Application deadline for the next group is Nov. 22, 1963, and tests will be held Dec. 14...Navy recruiting stations, NROTC Universities, and the Chief of Naval Personnel, Dep't of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C. are all sources of detailed info...These programs lead to commissions in the Regular Navy.

Q. I notice over your "Letters to the Editor" page that our magazine will not advise us on individual problems dealing with veterans' claims, but refers us to other Legion offices for personal help. You seem to be loaded with expert information so why can't we turn to your editorial office for help?

A. Because if we tried giving mail-order advice, we would run the risk of giving you less than the best...The Legion service officers, from national to Post, are the

experts...We can tell you what the laws and regulations are, but only an expert who has the time and opportunity to talk to you can best develop their application to you.

Q. A veteran with military service since April 25, 1951 is entitled to take out GI insurance within one year of a finding that he has a service-connected disability. Suppose he doesn't take advantage of that, but later on it is determined that he has another service-connected disability. Does he get the one year crack at so-called RH insurance again?

A. Until last July, he didn't...But by a new VA regulation he does...Furthermore, veterans who actually applied in time on the basis of a second service-connected disability and were turned down under the older regulation, may now become insured dating back to the time of their rejected application by paying premiums back to that date, plus interest...And, in such a case, if the veteran has since died, the insurance will be set up administratively, deducting the missing premiums from the benefit payable. The action is a revision of VA Regulation 3400 (B) (1) (c), retroactive to April 25, 1951...Neither the law nor the regulation apply in cases where the veteran is uninsurable at the time of application with respect to some nonservice-connected condition.

Q. I hear that dependent parents who are being compensated for the service-connected death of an offspring are about to have a review made of their dependency on such offspring. Is that true?

A. Yes...Such a review was run in 1955, not only with respect to parents' benefits, but also with respect to compensation paid living disabled veterans because their parents depend on them...New questionnaires have already gone out with the August payments to the beneficiaries, and VA now plans to run such a review every three years...Those who have received the questionnaires are reminded that failure to return them by Oct. 31 will result in automatic termination of benefits...VA says that it is looking only for substantial changes in dependency status or cases in which the original award was clearly in error, and does not anticipate eliminating awards on any other basis...Parents' dependency was terminated in 17,475 cases in the 1955 review.

SEPTEMBER 1963

Dick Stratton of Illinois Elected Boys' Nation President

Wins two-thirds of youth group vote; High point of busy week is White House meeting with Pres. Kennedy.

RICHARD J. STRATTON, 17, of Leland, Ill., was elected President of the 1963 American Legion Boys' Nation in Washington, D.C., on July 23, as 100 young men, named from 25,000 high school juniors who had attended American Legion Boys' States, convened for Boys' Nation in the national capitol from July 19 to 26.

Stratton, running as a "Federalist" in the mock national government set up by the youths, won over "Nationalist" candidate Joseph Randall Jacobs, 17, of Leawood, Kansas. The delegates then jumped party lines and elected "Nationalist" candidate Jack W. Hanks, Jr., of Midland, Texas, to the Boys' Nation Vice-Presidency over "Federalist" candidate Curtis Eaton, 17, of Twin Falls, Idaho.

The elections were one incident of a week-long inside look at the U.S. Federal government shared by youngsters from 48 states, the Panama Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia, sponsored by The American Legion's National Americanism Commission for the 18th year in a row.

President Stratton, a tall boy with

crewcut blond hair and a flashing smile, is also President of his senior class at Leland Community High School, editor of the school paper and active in other extra-curricular affairs. He was sponsored by Leland American Legion Post No. 570 and was elected State Representative of the Illinois Boys' State last June.

Vice President Jack Hanks is a senior at Robert E. Lee High School in Midland, Texas, was president of his junior class, captain of the football team and also active in other extra-curricular affairs. Hanks, who was also Lt. Governor of Texas Boys' State, was sponsored by Woods W. Lynch Post No. 19. Both youths are Boy Scouts.

The Boys' Nation participants were quartered at the University of Maryland in College Park, Md., and feted in all the high places of our nation's capital.

High point of the week was their meeting with President John F. Kennedy in the Rose Garden at the White House on July 24. Here Boys' Nation President Stratton, elected just the night before by a 67-33 vote margin, presented President Kennedy with a Boys' Nation T-shirt and Vice President



Richard James Stratton, 17, of Leland, Ill., President of the 1963 Legion Boys' Nation.

Hanks gave him a Boys' Nation Pin.

President Kennedy introduced the boys to members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who were at the White House for a meeting. The youths met Army Gen. Earle Wheeler, Air Force Gen. Curtis E. Le May, Adm. George W. Anderson, Jr., retiring Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. David M. Shoup, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Rose Garden meeting made front pages all over the country when President Kennedy called attention to the strong civil rights planks adopted by the Boys' Nation parties.

The "Nationalist" platform declared that "appeasement leads to aggression," affirmed their belief "in the worth of



President Kennedy accepts Boys' Nation Pin from Vice President Jack Hanks in the Rose Garden at the White House. President Stratton

has just given Kennedy a Boys' Nation T-shirt which he promised to wear. Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are in the background.



Boys' Nation group marches through flag bedecked State Department building lobby on way to hear an address by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

the individual," and stated that "racial discrimination is a cancerous disease."

The "Federalists" countered with a declaration that the major threat to America is the "communistic threat," and a suggestion that a "program to educate the citizens of the country (in regard to civil rights) be adopted."

In congratulating young Stratton on his victory, President Kennedy referred to the youth's two-thirds election margin by saying that "there are some of us who just skim by" in getting elected.

Tanned, and looking extremely fit, Kennedy praised the Legion, stating, "The White House, steeped in American history, rightfully belongs to the people of the United States, and there is no group that has a better right to visit here than the American Legion. This activity is one of the many fine things that this organization does. The American Legion looks to the future as well as the past."

Afterwards, the President, carrying the Boys' Nation T-shirt in his left hand, went down among the boys and shook as many hands as he had time for. As he was leaving, he said, holding aloft the shirt, "I'll wear it this weekend."

The boys then toured the White House where police later praised the group's conduct saying they were the best behaved seen there since President Kennedy started seeing youth groups.

At the State Department, Secretary of State Dean Rusk took time out from an abnormally busy week in which a nuclear test ban treaty was being negotiated to give a 10-minute talk to the delegates.

The "Senators" visited the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery where they laid a wreath and witnessed the Changing of the Guard. Other tours included the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, the Civil Service Commission, the Pentagon, the

Smithsonian Institution, the F.B.I., and the Capitol.

Most of the "Senators" made the long, perspiring (898-step) climb to the top of the Washington Monument. One boy, asked why he walked up instead of taking the elevator, replied, "Just so I can say I did it." Many of the delegates also had lunch dates with their respective Senators and Congressmen.



President Stratton, Vice President Jack Hanks, Jeff Keyes, and Tom Rader (l. to r. rear) appear on the "Youth Wants to Know" TV show.

At a National Press Club luncheon, (where many of the nation's top news stories break), Boys' Nation delegates were welcomed by American Legion National Commander James E. Powers and heard a short talk by one of the first Peace Corps returnees, Alexander Estrin, who told of his experiences after a two-year tour of duty in Columbia, South America.

President Stratton, Vice President Hanks, and two senators, 16-year-old Jeff Keyes of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and Tom Rader, 17, of Greensburg, Kansas, were taped on the "Youth Wants To

Know" TV panel program on July 24, where, with four feminine regulars of the show, they threw some sophisticated questions at the day's guest, Edwin P. Neilan, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The Boys' Nation "Senators"

ALABAMA: Charles Michael Simpson, *Morgan Hartselle*; Orson L. Johnson, *Hardaway*. **ARIZONA:** Arthur Jay Piccinati, *Scottsdale*; Ronald E. Bogard, *Tucson*. **ARKANSAS:** William Jerrerson Clinton, *Hot Springs*; Larry Graves Taunton, *El Dorado*. **CALIFORNIA:** John Lee Parish, *Paso Robles*; Bruce Edward Grubaugh, Jr., *Tehachapi*. **CANAL ZONE:** Charles Eselman Curran III, *Quarry Heights*; Daniel Marston Blackmon, *Balboa*. **COLORADO:** Michael A. Kelly, *Denver*; Edward Allen Greene, *Aurora*. **CONNECTICUT:** Phillip Alan Alpersen, *West Hartford*; Donald F. Rieger, Jr., *North Haven*. **DELAWARE:** Thomas Michael Povlitz, *New Castle*; H. Michael Walls, *Newark*. **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Paul Joseph (Paige) Hoeper, *Woodbridge*; John Joseph Durkay, *Rockville*. **FLORIDA:** Sam N. Wilson, III, *Tampa*; Jeffrey John Keyes, *Ft. Lauderdale*. **GEORGIA:** Tommy Lawhorne, Jr., *Sylvester*; Robert Holmes McGaughey Jr., *Mansfield*. **IDAHIO:** William Thomas Hull, *Caldwell*; Curtis Eaton, *Twinfalls*. **ILLINOIS:** Michael R. Hasselberg, *Peoria*; Richard James Stratton, *Leland*. **INDIANA:** Robert Louis Faul, *Evansville*; Ronald Steven Clark, *Indianapolis*. **IOWA:** Charles G. Roland, *Des Moines*; Robert Richard Hayes,



Peace Corps returnee Alexander Estrin talks to "Senators" at National Press Club with Nat'l Commander James E. Powers looking on.

Davenport, KANSAS: Joseph Randall Jacobs, *Leawood*; Thomas Glenn Radner, *Greensburg*. *KENTUCKY:* Robert Streit Lough, *Paducah*; Rodney Charles Richie, *Ft. Campbell*. *LOUISIANA:* Harry Alston Johnson III, *Shreveport*; Alfred Charles Kammer II, *New Orleans*. *MAINE:* John Graham Campbell, *Orono*; Harris Ralph Gleckman, *Portland*. *MARYLAND:* Robert L. Harrison, Jr., *Baltimore*; Perry Michael Ratliff, *Dundalk*. *MASSACHUSETTS:* Richard Louis Sumberg, *Reading*; Torence F. Flahive, *Westfield*. *MICHIGAN:* Lawrence Edward Matecki, *Charlotte*; Michael Dickey Fleming, *Birmingham*. *MINNESOTA:* William Charles Hill, *St. Louis Park*; Steven Harry Rosskopf, *St. Paul*. *MISSISSIPPI:* Peter Buttross, Jr., *Natchez*; Paul Edward Chandler, *Vicksburg*. *MISSOURI:* James Bryant Hebenstreit, *Kansas City*; Ronald James Stites, *Independence*. *MONTANA:* Luther Garris, *Billings*; Jeffrey Michael Pichette, *Great Fall*. *NEBRASKA:* Gerald L. Gdowski, *Genoa*;

Tommie Dean Thompson, *Lincoln*. *NEVADA:* David Lloyd Diedrichsen, *Sparks*; Richard Warren Little, *Las Vegas*. *NEW HAMPSHIRE:* Philip Louis Cohen, *Claremont*; William G. Tsiaras, *Nashua*. *NEW JERSEY:* William Albert Randall, *Lebanon*; Philip Norman Brubaker, *Cranford*. *NEW MEXICO:* Joseph W. Trujillo, Jr., *Los Alamos*; James Robert Vivian, *Clovis*. *NEW YORK:* Andrew John Mathias, Jr., *North Tonawanda*; Jon Martin Mills, *Pen Yan*. *NORTH CAROLINA:* Roy Rowe, Jr., *Burgaw*; Thomas Fleming Taft, *Greenville*; *NORTH DAKOTA:* James M. Ramstad, *Jamestown*; Simeon David Bateman, III, *N. Fargo*. *OHIO:* David Jamison McDowell, *Kent*; Dale Allen Foor, *Pataskala*. *OKLAHOMA:* Patrick Lynn Mahaffey, *Tulsa*; Robert Carle Bloomfield, *Tulsa*. *OREGON:* James Roger Hamlin, *Corvallis*; Jeremy Kayne Ota, *Portland*. *PENNSYLVANIA:* Glenn Edward Ludwig, *Littitz*; David Wayne Whitson, *Forty Fort*. *RHODE ISLAND:* Edward Fran-

cis Goryl, *Woonsocket*; Robert George Helsel, *Barrington*. *SOUTH CAROLINA:* David Bennett Galloway, *Easley*; Phil Pete Leventis, *Columbia*. *SOUTH DAKOTA:* Ralph Kirk Farrar, *Rapid City*; David Allen Greschke, *Huron*. *TENNESSEE:* James Alexander Brown, *Chattanooga*; Charles Hanson Dahlgren, *Nashville*. *TEXAS:* Jack Walton Hanks, Jr., *Midland*; Daniel K. Hedges, *Houston*. *UTAH:* Allan Lee Crowshaw, *Logan*; David W. Sweitzer, *Ogden*. *VERMONT:* James Myron Perry, *Fairfax*; Raymond Joseph Pentkowski, *Proctor*. *VIRGINIA:* Thomas Henry Spahr, *Bristol*; Charles E. Johnson, *Narrows*. *WASHINGTON:* Stephen Michael Gaddis, *Seattle*; Kenneth Bromley Rice, *Mount Vernon*. *WEST VIRGINIA:* Thomas Lantz Craig, Jr., *Elkins*; Leo Arthur Vecellio, Jr., *Beckley*. *WISCONSIN:* Brent William Poppenhagen, *Sheboygan Falls*; Thomas George Smith, *Seymour*. *WYOMING:* James Richard Rhodes, *Sheridan*; Dicmier Durland True, *Casper*.

National Commander Expresses Basic Legion Views on Test Ban Treaty and Immigration Policy

Two matters of national concern which attracted widespread attention in mid-summer were (1) the proposed Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union and Britain, and (2) the announced Administration proposals for revision of U.S. immigration policy which would give the President a free hand, to a large degree, in manipulating immigration quotas, with the apparent aim of using them as an instrument of foreign policy.

The reaction of the American Legion to these proposals was immediately sought by many individuals and groups, including the press in both the United States and Europe. On both questions, National Commander James E. Powers noted that delegates to The American Legion Convention in Miami in September would beyond doubt deal specifically with these subjects, based upon thorough study. In the meantime, he issued the following general statements on both issues to the press:

The Test Ban Treaty:

"The American Legion will support any action by our government that offers the hope of an honorable peace and is consistent with the national security. In view of communist philosophy and the communist record, however, we have grave reservations concerning the Test-Ban Treaty now pending review by the United States Senate.

"We take it for granted that the Kremlin expects this agreement to result in greater advantage to Russia than to the West.

"Excepting the requirement of three-months notice, we see little in this agreement that differs from the voluntary moratorium on atmospheric testing which Russia perfidiously terminated in September 1961, after clandestinely conducting extensive underground tests.

This agreement, in fact, provides the communists with license to continue such testing so as to further the perfection of their nuclear weaponry, and to be prepared constantly for the resumption of atmospheric testing.

"Should the Senate see fit to ratify this treaty, The American Legion urges that our government continue its underground testing program in order to keep pace with the Russians. Until that day when the Kremlin will agree to outlaw all tests — and permit the necessary on-site inspections, we must not allow our nuclear laboratories to stagnate. We must not, as we did during the voluntary moratorium, allow the dissipation of our test personnel and deterioration of our test facilities."

Immigration Proposals

"The American Legion from its inception has concerned itself with United States immigration policy and has traditionally supported the philosophy now embodied in the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The underlying concept of the national-origins quota system is to facilitate the orderly assimilation of immigrants from all over the world into American society without risking a sudden and major modification of our national characteristic. This immigration policy, which has worked so well for 40 years, has been described by some as being the most fair and liberal ever adopted by a major civilized nation.

"It should be kept in mind that a nation's immigration policy is basically concerned with internal interests and has never been conceived to be an instrument of foreign policy.

"The Legion has, nevertheless generally supported special legislation to care for homeless refugees whose plight has been brought about by extraordinary but

temporary circumstances. We believe, however, that such extraordinary measures should not be adopted as our permanent immigration policy."

Child Welfare

\$184,950,884.72

The American Legion and its affiliated organizations, the American Legion Auxiliary and the Eight and Forty, have reported expenditures of nearly 7½ million dollars during the 12-months' period ending May 31, 1963, for child welfare and related children and youth activities, National Child Welfare Chairman Dr. Garland D. Murphy, Jr., of El Dorado, Ark., has announced.

This year's child welfare expenditures figure brings the total funds spent and reported by The American Legion and its affiliated organizations on child welfare and related youth activities to \$185,950,884.72 since the beginning of the program in 1925.

Of the grand total, American Legion Posts, Departments, and the national organization accounted for 5.2 million dollars, the second largest expenditure ever reported by the Legion, a one-year increase of nearly \$300,000.

The child welfare report to the 45th National Convention, Sept. 6-12, Miami Beach, Fla., will show expenditures by The American Legion of \$5,205,925.57 which, when added to the \$1,948,545.70 spent by the American Legion Auxiliary and \$266,101.57 by the Eight and Forty (an organization of members of the Auxiliary), totals a near-record \$7,420,572.84. The Legion's total is based on written reports received from 45 per cent of all posts, 50 departments, and the Nat'l Hq.

Dr. Murphy pointed out that many of the child welfare activities are in the nature of services and, as such, cannot be reflected in a financial report.

"These service-type activities are often of far greater significance than dollars and cents spent, and in time will prove themselves to be of greater value," the national child welfare chairman declared.

Tacoma Legion Post Teaches Blind Youths to Swim



Blind Randy Bice shows faith in instructors Ann Clancy and Dan Pender.

SO EFFECTIVE is a swimming program for blind children sponsored by Edward B. Rhodes Post 2, Tacoma, Washington, that Fred Roesler, 14, seen diving (right), took 5th in the butterfly event in an AAU championship meet, though he couldn't see the lanes, finish line, or his opponents. Project leader is Peter Brady, Post Commander in 1951, using specially trained, volunteer high school and college student instructors and University of Puget Sound pool. Even a deaf, blind child has been taught swimming, by touch only.



Sightless, Fred Roesler goes off 10-foot board.



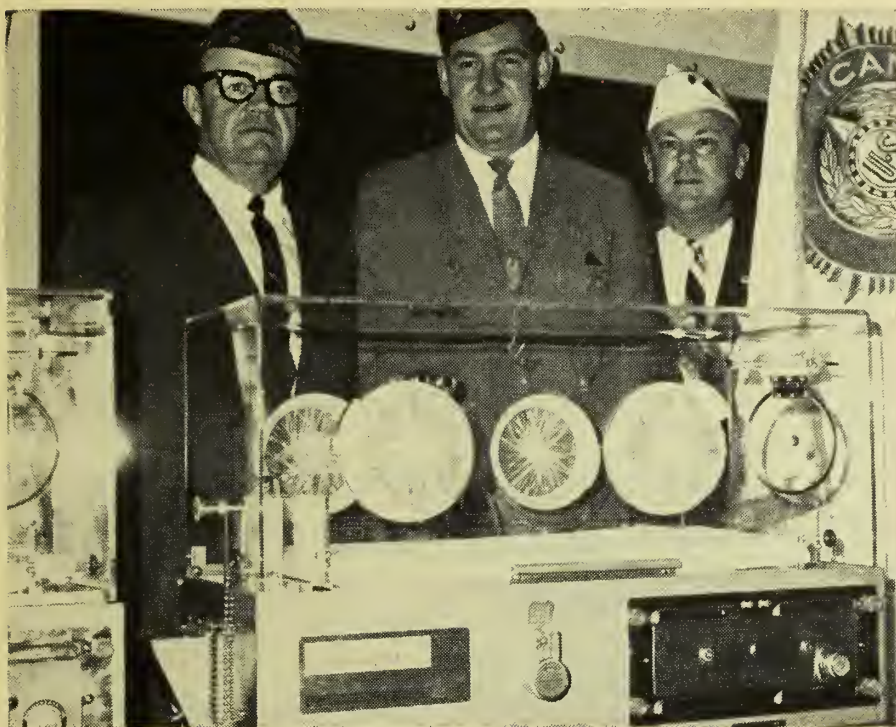
Leader Peter Brady, left, with blind students and volunteer instructors.

IDAHO TROTS OUT 50-YEAR-OLD CADILLAC FOR NAT'L COMMANDER

WHEN NATIONAL COMMANDER James E. Powers visited the state convention of the Idaho American Legion at Boise, this summer, he was squired around in public in this 1913 Cadillac (right), its use donated by owner John Miller, of Boise (driving). Enjoying the novelty in the front seat is Bernard F. Gratton, Idaho's Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman. In the rear seat are Thomas W. Miller, a Legion Founder and Nevada National Executive Committeeman, who gave the keynote address at the Idaho convention; Miss Linda Moulton of Boise, lending luster to the convention as Miss Idaho of 1963, and National Commander Powers.

The Cadillac was widely used this year to celebrate the Centennial of Idaho's creation as a Territory in 1863. As a state, Idaho is only 23 years older than the Cadillac, it having entered the Union in 1890.





FOUR SPECIAL INCUBATORS, called Isolettes, were recently badly needed by the District of Columbia Children's Hospital. The D.C. Legion Department sent a card to every Legionnaire in the National Capital, asking \$1 or more. Result, the Children's Hospital got all four Isolettes (cost \$4,000) and bonus gifts of a sphygmomanometer (blood pressure measurer) adapted for infants, infant stethoscopes and other equipment for the hospital's expanded infant section. The Isolettes are special incubators (as seen above) with precisely regulated humidity and oxygen for use of acutely ill infants. Shown with one of the Isolettes above are Harold Beaton, D.C., National Legion Vice Commander; and D.C. Legion Child Welfare Chairman John Marr, and D.C. Department Commander Franklin H. Britton.



SHE GOT HER bugles anyway. Maria Pinto, a Philippine Girl Scout visiting Fort Dodge, Iowa, tried to buy three bugles for her drum and bugle corps in Quezon City, P.I., but found that her money would barely buy one. But a happy ending resulted when Fort Dodge Legion Post 130 gave her a dozen brass bugles from the stock of its Legion Lancers Drum and Bugle Corps. Here, Fort Dodge Mayor Albert Habhab presents one to Maria. Other 11 were shipped.

BRIEFLY NOTED

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson has presented The American Legion's 1963 American Merchant Marine Achievement Award to Charles Kurz, president of the Keystone Shipping Company of Philadelphia.

The award, sponsored by the Robert L. Hague-Merchant Marine Industry Post 1242, New York, N.Y., is given each year to an organization or person who has made a significant contribution during the past year to the American Merchant Marine.

A new, smaller American flag is being prepared by the Veterans Administration with which to drape caskets for use at veterans' burials. The new flag is 4½ x 7 feet. The flag previously used has been one 5 x 9 feet, and its large size has often made it inconvenient for families which have kept the flags to display them conveniently.

Twenty-one former American Legion Baseball players were on the roster of the major leagues' All-Star Game on July 9 in Cleveland, according to George W.

Rulon, assistant director of Americanism for American Legion Baseball.

Seven of the 16 starters, named by the players themselves, are alumni of the Legion's baseball program.

The four receiving top votes at their respective positions in the American League were Nellie Fox (Chicago); Al Kaline (Detroit); Albie Pearson (Los Angeles); and Earl Battey (Minnesota).

Legion Baseball starters for the National League were Ed Bailey (San Francisco) and Bill White and Dick Groat (St. Louis).

Other all-stars who came to fame via

Legion Baseball are Steve Barber and Brooks Robinson (Baltimore); Carl Yastrzemski (Boston); Jim Bunning (Detroit); Norm Siebern (Kansas City); Bob Allison and Harman Killebrew (Minnesota); and Bobby Richardson and Tom Tresh (Yankees); Ron Santo (Cubs); Hal Woodeschick (Houston); Don Drysdale (Dodgers); Warren Spahn (Milwaukee); and Stan Musial (St. Louis).

The two rival managers, Ralph Houk, Yankees, and Al Dark, Giants, are former American Legion Baseball Players, as are four of the coaches.

Donald J. Glascoff Dies in Ann Arbor, Mich.: Was Legion National Adjutant from 1943 to 1948

Donald J. Glascoff, who was the fifth National Adjutant of The American Legion, died at 65 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, after a long illness, on July 28. He was the National Adjutant—top staff executive of the Legion—from 1943 to 1948, when he resigned to join the United States Brewers Association, national association of the brewing industry. He remained with the association until his retirement last March.

Glascoff had edited newspapers in Albion and Greenville, Mich., before be-

coming Adjutant of the Michigan American Legion, with offices in Detroit, in 1933. In 1940 he was named Assistant National Adjutant of The American Legion, serving at Indianapolis Nat'l Hq under the late National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel. In 1943 he succeeded Samuel, who died in office.

Glascoff was the second Past National Adjutant to pass away this year, James F. Barton, of Iowa, who was Adjutant from 1926 to 1933, having died in the spring.

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this comrade are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

Hal Smoot, formerly of Hermleigh, Texas, is sought by the Veterans Administration in connection with benefits that may be due him. It is thought that he may be in a nursing home in California. He should contact Fred Brookman, American Legion Service Officer, % Veterans Administration, 1600 19th St., Lubbock, Texas.

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S Distinguished Service Medal for 1963 will be presented to Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, at the 45th annual National Convention of The American Legion in Miami Beach, Fla., Sept. 6-12, Legion National Commander James E. Powers has announced.

Cardinal Spellman was the unanimous choice of the Legion's National Executive Committee as the recipient of the Legion's highest award to an individual

who has performed outstanding service in behalf of the causes to which the Legion is dedicated — the service of God and Country.

Cardinal Spellman is the second clergyman to receive the award since it was instituted by the Legion in 1921, and he joins a distinguished company of political and military leaders, men of faith, men of letters, men of science, and great humanitarians of the 20th century who have been selected by the Legion to receive its Distinguished Service Medal.

BEST EDITORIALS for the year in American Legion newspapers have been honored with the William E. Rominger Memorial Awards, and Robert A. Summer, editor of the *Egyptian Legionnaire*, Cairo, Ill., took top prize with his editorial "A Time for Action." Second place went to E. H. Reichart for "Memorial Day," in *The Sentinel*, of Post 8, New Rochelle, N.Y. His editorial "The Monroe Doctrine" took third place for Emanuel Rosenstein of the *Barrage of the 307th*, publication of the 307th Infantry Post, New York City.

Charles Anderson and John Armstrong and Anthony Bonatelli and Harry Carpenter (all 1963), Post 146, Riverside, N.J.

Chauncey E. Smith (1961), Post 243, South Plainfield, N.J.

Walter A. Woods, Jr. (1963), Post 338, Leonardo, N.J.

Martin C. Hunt and Charles LaFor and William O. Lundgren and Louis J. Malaspino (all 1963), Post 145, Long Island City, N.Y.

William Hartman and Edward Koster and George T. Letts and John J. Ryan and William J. Smith (all 1961), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Alex Cudney and James MacWhirter (both 1963), Post 458, Ardsley, N.Y.

Alfred Crescitelle and Anthony Quatrone (both 1963), Post 1061, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Joseph Lenowsky and Fred S. Newman and Sam Nudelman and Carmine Panariello (all 1961), Post 1072, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hjalmer E. Lavik and Orlin A. Monson (both 1963), Post 23, Rugby, No. Dak.

Elmer M. Byhre and Lee A. Hansen and Paul F. J. Neubauer (all 1963), Post 213, Sherwood, No. Dak.

John L. Hicks and Herbert S. Horner and Philip M. Johnson and Samuel M. Linn (all 1959), Post 46, Chambersburg, Pa.

Walter G. Ryon and George W. Schuster and David J. Smith, Sr. and Clyde W. Storch (all 1962), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. M. G. Lafferty and Peter Christopher Linn (both 1963), Post 82, Carnegie, Pa.

H. S. G. Nallinger and Gerald Tempone (both 1963), Post 204, Philadelphia, Pa.

Donald McKay (1963), Post 491, Kennett Square, Pa.

Walter Christ and Emilien Danel and John Dipko, Jr. and Gust Freeburg (all 1953), Post 551, St. Michael, Pa.

Julius Gagliani (1946) and John A. DeGregory (1953) and Dr. Charles C. Ryan (1955), Post 590, Republic, Pa.

Lawrence C. Adams and John F. Allen, Sr. and Paul R. Arnold, Sr. and Earl D. Austin, Sr. (all 1963), Post 12, North Kingstown, R.I.

Roman Gonzales, Jr. (1963), Post 243, San Antonio, Tex.

Edward D. Leahy (1958) and George A. Cioffi and Fred E. Mayo (both 1961) and Dominic Calo and J. Raymond McGinn (both 1963), Post 1, St. Albans, Vt.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, addressed return envelope to:

"L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

Blood Donors

A Double Tie

National American Legion awards for participation of Legionnaires in blood programs have produced two ties.

The 1963 award for Post participation in blood programs went jointly to the Departments of Maine and the District of Columbia, each of which had 100% of its Posts actively participating in blood donorship or bloodbanks.

Meanwhile, Missouri and Michigan shared the national award for membership participation. In each state, 36% of all Legionnaires were blood contributors or bloodbank members.

Thirty-nine of the 58 American Legion Departments took part in the national blood donor program in 1962-63.

The judging committee to make the national awards was comprised of a representative of the American Red Cross and of the Legion's Washington office.

TB Nursing Scholarships

The Eight and Forty, an organization of American Legion Auxiliary members, has approved fourteen \$1,000 Tuberculosis Nursing Scholarship awards, for one year's study in 1963-64, to assist nurses in furthering their education. Recipients of the scholarships upon completion of their studies in nursing will be employed in either supervision, administration, or teaching with a direct relationship to tuberculosis control.

This is the seventh year the 8 & 40 has awarded scholarships to help eliminate personnel shortages in this important area of nursing.

Eight and Forty Tuberculosis Scholarships will again be offered for the school year 1964-65. Nurses and nursing students interested in special tuberculosis nurse-training may request 8 & 40 scholarship information from The American Legion's Education and Scholarship Program, Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Maurice T. Webb, appointed Nat'l Americanism Director of The American Legion, succeeding C. A. (Bud) Tesch (W. Va.), retired. Webb is a former Alternate National Executive Committee member from Georgia.

David L. Brigham, Maryland's Legion Nat'l Executive Committeeman elected assistant vice president of First National Bank of Maryland.

Norman A. Johnson, Jr., former chairman of the Nat'l Economic Commission (1955), elected to a third term on the Mississippi Public Service Commission.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Roxber Chambers (1963), Post 435, San Francisco, Calif.

Helen Barker (1963), Post 452, San Francisco, Calif.

Joe P. Imherr and H. A. Jacobson and William D. Jensen and Ray C. Johnson (all 1963), Post 105, Julesburg, Colo.

John W. Dolan (1963), Post 2, Bristol, Conn.

Joseph H. Morell and Raymond E. Tschummi (both 1963), Post 40, Warehouse Point, Conn.

Albert Hirth (1963), Post 54, Fernandina Beach, Fla.

Fred Galow (1962), Post 43, Naperville, Ill.

John F. Malone and Daniel B. Martin and Raymond B. Mason and Max G. Mayer (all 1962), Post 348, Chicago, Ill.

Peter Gajdos and Alex Gapinski and Anthony Haskiewicz and Walter Jeziorny (all 1960), Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

Jacob Luetzelshwab and George Toenjes, Sr. and Arthur Weber (all 1960), Post 502, Millstadt, Ill.

Wm. Bohl and Ole Frette (both 1963), Post 21, Buffalo Center, Iowa.

Albert McClure and Robert Tracey and John R. Walker and Earl White (all 1963), Post 176, Frankfort, Ky.

Guy I. Swett (1963), Post 72, South Paris, Maine.

Francis W. Fay (1963), Post 18, Dedham, Mass.

William Babine and Joseph Bradley and James Fairweather (all 1963), Post 136, Wilmington, Mass.

Conrad G. Primus (1963), Post 213, East Pepperell, Mass.

Reginald W. Mould (1958) and David E. Barber (1959) and Fred Solloway (1960), Post 26, Niles, Mich.

Luther F. Hagen and Walter Stollstiemer (both 1963), Post 46, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Gust Annas and James G. Brown and C. H. Kavalakis (all 1961), Post 129, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. R. Barrett and Al J. Gebhardt and Ed M. Tallakson (all 1961), Post 231, Minneapolis, Minn.

George Abalan and Henry H. Palmer (both 1962), Post 487, Duluth, Minn.

George H. Crawford, Sr. and Amos G. Easter and Robert Mims and Roger W. Sanders (all 1961), Post 26, Aberdeen, Miss.

Lorenzo Brunelle and Leon Littlefield and Alfred G. Pelletier (all 1963), Post 69, Somersworth, N.H.

William L. Coleman (1963), Post 70, Seabrook, N.H.

Gerald P. Lo Proto and Charles Tumminelli (both 1963), Post 136, Lodi, N.J.

Marshall C. Miller, consultant to the Legion's National Economic Commission and Employment Committee for the past 15 years, named chief of the Veterans Employment Service of the U.S. Labor Dep't.

George D. Levy, Sumter S.C., a member of the Legion's National Publications Commission, awarded South Carolina American Legion's Distinguished Public Service Award.

DIED

Martin V. Coffey, of Ohio, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1943-44).

C. A. Boyd, Past Dep't Cmdr of New Mexico (1960-61).

Aaron Schenitz Smith, Past Dep't Cmdr of New Jersey (1943-44).

John Black, a founder of the Society of American Legion Founders, in North Hollywood, Calif.

Donald J. Glascoff, Past Nat'l Adjutant of The American Legion (see story, page 33).

Tyler H. Bliss, a founder of The American Legion, at Coral Gables, Fla.

Patrick J. Hurley, of New Mexico, former Secretary of War and Ambassador to China, and a member of The American Legion National Americanism Council.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS JUNE 30, 1963

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$1,363,901.90
Receivables	181,261.82
Inventories	467,181.87
Invested Funds	466,217.47
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds	\$ 274,411.44
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,384,547.69
	3,658,959.13
Real Estate	814,228.39
Deferred Charges	83,047.24
	<u>\$7,034,797.82</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH	
Current Liabilities	\$ 418,298.87
Funds Restricted as to use	29,999.12
Deferred Income	1,361,266.63
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds	\$ 274,411.44
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,384,547.69
	3,658,959.13
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	\$ 24,185.11
Restricted Fund	22,744.86
Real Estate	814,228.39
Reserve for Rehabilitation	549,173.92
Reserve for Child Welfare	88,259.20
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
	<u>1,558,591.48</u>
Unrestricted Capital	7,682.59
	<u>1,566,274.07</u>
	<u>\$7,034,797.82</u>

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submissions favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

- 1st Div, Ambulance Co #2 (WWI)—(Oct.) Clair M. Price, R. 1 Box 12, Mineral Point, Pa., 15942.
8th Inf Div (WWI)—(Nov.) Henry M. Buckley, 510 Bryant St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
12th Army Grp—(Oct.) Bertram Kalisch, Rt. 2 Box 103, Brandywine, Md.
33rd Div (California)—(Nov.) Joseph J. Dubsky, 4536 E. Florence Ave., Bell, Calif.
43rd Inf Div—(Sept.) Joseph E. Zimmer, c/o State Armory, Hartford 15, Conn.
83rd Div, 158th FA Brigade, 324th FA Regt—(Sept.) Willard E. Berry, 1530 Parker St., Springfield 9, Ohio.
91st Div (WWI & II) — (Sept.) Peter Leffert, 630 Vienna St., San Francisco 12, Calif.
141st Inf, Co F—(Sept.) Henry W. Weidaw, Skytop, Pa.
316th Inf (WWI)—(Sept.) Ray Cullen, P.O. Box 1303, Philadelphia 5, Pa.
361st Eng, Spec Serv Regt—(Oct.) Thomas H. Dinon, 3506 Park Ave., Weehawken, N.J.
551st AAA, AW Bn—(Oct.) Harold W. Curlee, Rt. 2 Box 39A, Salisbury, N.C.
3939th QM Gas Supply Co (214th QM Gas Supply Bn, Co C)—(Sept.) C. E. McCartney, 39 Willowbrook Rd., Broomall, Pa. 19008
World Wars Tank Corps — (Sept.) Frank J. Williams, 29 Crescent Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

NAVY

- Motor Torp Boat Sqdn 34, PT 507—(Oct.) Shelton B. Bosley, 1016 Harwall Rd., Baltimore 7, Md.
USS Bernadou (DD 153)—(Oct.) Dan J. Smith, 2519 Faulkner Dr., Hopkinsville, Ky.

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fact, Polish or Czech technicians and money have sometimes proved much more palatable as political stalking horses than the Soviets themselves.

All these exertions meant total ideological and economic mobilization at home, with both new strengths and strains for Khrushchev's command structure.

The ideological changes have been the most dramatic, and their consequences are far-reaching. In May, 1958, the authoritative Soviet journal, *Problems of Philosophy*, called on world communists to support the "national bourgeois" in all countries. This meant that noncommunist leaders like Nehru and Nasser were to be worked with, the kind of men who, under Stalin, were considered nothing more than puppets of their former colonial masters. The struggle to take over, the journal emphasized carefully, was not being abandoned, but it was now to be carried on inside the existing structures where possible, not outside. Stalin had employed similar tactics in the 1930's to rally noncommunists in "popular fronts" against Nazi Germany, but this was the first time the principle was being carried into overseas territories on a grand scale.

KHRUSHCHEV soon met opposition from die-hard Stalinists, who after 1958 picked up powerful support from the Red Chinese. Their argument was that Khrushchev was sacrificing the Marxist-Leninist goals of direct-action revolution, that subversion, insurrection and no-compromise clandestine warfare were the true ways to communist victory, not aid and trade. An 81-party meeting in Moscow, in November and December, 1960, wrangled bitterly over the matter but, although it did reaffirm the ultimate revolutionary goals, it finally approved continued cooperation with the new "national democratic states" and the "progressive forces" within them—meaning the noncommunists willing to work with the communists.

In one sense, the split with the Chinese and the Stalinists was a "weakening" of the world communist movement since it destroyed the old image of a single force, a "monolith." But in another, it was a display of strength since it confirmed the ability of the Moscow leadership to turn large sectors of the world communist movement into new and much more flexible instruments of power without losing its own control.

Economic mobilization has been less dramatic than the ideological, but even more significant, since, in the long run, the success or failure of the offensive will depend on whether this mobilization can be maintained. Thus far, the Kremlin has been able to allocate its resources for

its political ends without being stopped by factors like cost, incentives and so forth. This is the cardinal fact, often lost sight of in the controversy that goes on in the free world over whether "they are ahead" or "we are ahead."

Take the 1962 Soviet figures, for example. Over-all growth was not spectacular—around 5 or 6%—and the gross national product stayed somewhat below half that of the United States. Poor agricultural performance, failures in certain industrial sectors such as chemicals, and other breakdowns kept the returns low—facts duly noted with satisfaction in the free world press. But—industrial production as a whole increased by 9.5% and most of it came exactly where Moscow wanted it, in heavy industry, which grew by 10%. This meant that the machines, arms and materials for the offensive would be there.

The price for this progress was paid, of course, by the Soviet consumer; but it was evidently not a crushing one. Consumer industries expanded output by 7%—less than capital goods growth, yet enough to give the consumer something. There was even a 2% rise in real income, the result of increased labor productivity. More was coming off the farms, about 9% more grain. The Soviets had to plow 11% more land and divert expensive machinery and effort to do it, but there was more to eat.

There was grumbling, but it did not seriously threaten Khrushchev's control. A longshoremen's strike was reported in Odessa in 1961 over the loading of butter for Cuba while none was available in the city. Soviet citizens complained of automobiles being shipped to Guinea although they could not buy any, and there was even talk that things had been better under Stalin—more of a testimony to how high expectations were now than to any real comparison between the two eras. But where it counted—when Khrushchev raised food prices in 1962 rather than halt capital goods investment, for example—Kremlin control held.

Just how confident the Soviet rulers are of continuing to turn out machines at the consumers' expense is shown in their plans for 1963. Something like 31% of all Soviet capital will be plowed back into producers' goods, compared with 18% for the United States. Heavy goods output is set to go up 8.5%, as against only 6.3% for consumer's goods. Military appropriations will go up 3.6%.

The same picture prevailed in the satellites. By exploiting their economies and their people, Moscow had taken out far more than it had put in. One study in 1963 by the Assembly of Captive European Nations in New York, put the

"milking" figure at \$1 billion a year for the past six years. Some economists challenged the figure as too high, but there was agreement that the satellites had been cheated, a fact speedily conveyed to satellite listeners by Western radio broadcasters. Again, although the Czechs and Poles and even the usually docile Romanians were beginning to strain at their economic ties to Moscow, the Soviet rulers have been able to keep moving ahead.

The real question for the Kremlin in its overseas aid programs has been whether their effectiveness is worth the cost—precisely the question the United States is trying to answer for itself. Against the achievements of the programs, therefore, failures must also be considered.

TO BEGIN WITH, the Soviets have discovered what the Americans already knew: that the primitive young nations will take all that is offered and then bite the hand that offers it. Egypt, Iraq, Algeria, Guinea, and several others took Red Bloc aid in large quantities, but they also outlawed their own Communist Parties and made it clear to Moscow that "no strings" meant just that. Guinea, in fact, went even further. In December, 1961, it expelled the Soviet Ambassador altogether, charging that he and the Soviet technicians were trying to convert the country into another Cuba.

Second, the communists also discovered that transforming tribal jungle communities into 20th century technological societies is more of a miracle than a program, and that the Soviet Bloc technicians were no gods. The Cubans, for instance, talk of a 15% yearly growth rate and their Bloc advisers seem unable to persuade them that this is a fantastic and impossible aim. As it is, the Soviets have had great difficulty getting Castro's economic chiefs to account for the aid they have received.

Third, all sorts of harrowing reports have filtered back from the bush and jungle about breakdowns and faults in the goods delivered: shoe factory equipment rusting in Iraq because there were no buildings for it, roads in Indonesia sinking into mire, bananas rotting on Guinean piers because Soviet ships were not there to take them, cement hardening in bags on Rangoon docks because there were no sheds to protect it from the monsoons. (The last one sounded so familiar to American critics that Secretary of State Rusk had to explain publicly, in 1963, that it was Soviet cement, not American.)

Finally, there was the problem of barter. Barter is always a boon to currency-short nations like Cuba and

Egypt, but when the Soviets tried to sell off what they had accepted in barter, the smiles turned to howls. The Cubans had gotten 4¢ a pound credit for their sugar in exchange for oil and capital equipment. Then the world price went to 7½¢ a pound. What is more, the Russians resold it to their own Bloc people at more than twice *that* price. The Cubans were enraged. The same thing happened when the Soviets resold the Egyptian cotton they received from Nasser in the Aswan Dam deal. When the Egyptians went into the market with more of their own, they found the Soviet resales had just about broken it.

In general, the Soviet officials have not made any concessions to their satellites regarding future profits from the resale of goods bought from them. One partial exception has been Cuba. In return for Fidel Castro's support in the Sino-Soviet conflict, Cuba has been allowed to divert part of its sugar crop from the communist bloc to the world market. This allows Castro to realize profits from the high world price, and amounts to a Soviet renunciation of its plans for getting the profits for itself. The Romanians are pressing for similar dispensations from Moscow, and are threatening to move toward the Red Chinese in the conflict. As of this writing, they have not won the same concessions.

These setbacks have led to some disillusionment and to a slowdown in Soviet aid programs and review inside the Soviet high command. New commitments, which had run to a billion dollars in 1960, dropped to \$300,000,000 in 1961, and a return to the high levels of the 1950's seems most improbable. Foreign aid will continue, however, because there *could* be new Cubas, communism *might* make good its next thrust in the Congo, and such influence as the Kremlin has built up *is* very useful in the United Nations. The most likely prospect is that Soviet aid will be increasingly selective and that recipients will have to toe the red line more if they want to go on benefiting from such aid.

While the foreign aid offensive in the underdeveloped countries slows down for review and revision, the Soviets have mounted their second, and in many ways, far more effective economic assault on the West—direct trade.

SPEARHEADING the trade drive is oil. The Soviets now have it in quantity, the result of intensive exploration, drilling and investment in transportation capacity. They also use much less of it—about 4/5 less per capita—because they do not have our mass fleets of private cars and trucks, and because they rely more on coal and natural gas for heating and industrial purposes.

They are therefore able to channel

much of what they produce into foreign trade. In 1950 the USSR had to import oil; today it exports over 40 million tons a year, and that figure is going up by a further 65% in the next two years.

But that is only half the story; the other half is *price*. Soviet oil has been offered in Western Europe at \$1.38 to \$1.50 per barrel—far below the world market and about half what they charge their own people. Like overseas aid, this is an achievement not so much for communist skill as for communist ability to manipulate resources and people for political ends.

In and of themselves, these acts are no more sinister than the word "dumping" implies. If there were no cold war, they would remain items for the business pages and the trade journals. But, in the very real struggle for survival between systems, they take on an altogether different meaning.

First, the oil sales raise the question of dependency. Italy nows buys 5.4 million tons of Soviet crude a year—an increase of 46 times over the last six years. ENI, Italy's state oil combine, is over 20% dependent on Soviet supply and, to that extent, vulnerable to Soviet threats to cut it off. West German oil imports from the Soviets increased 16 times between 1955 and 1961, and are now running at more than 4 million tons a year. West

Germany's imports from the bloc are now about 11% of their total petroleum imports. It, too, is more vulnerable now.

But, far more important, the Soviets are turning the exchange they earn back into Western machinery, chemicals, tools, even whole plants—things their own resources and productive capacity cannot provide adequately. Soviet buying from Italy, for example, is now about \$217 million a year, up almost 40% since 1959. It is comparably up in West Germany, rising in all the Western European countries. And, as it rises, this buying is threatening NATO's main economic defense, its embargo on materials classified as "strategic" that the Soviets want and need.

The best illustration of the pressures against the embargo is the case of the large-diameter pipe, necessary to the communists' transportation grid which carries oil westward from Russia to their forward positions in East Germany.

At United States insistence, NATO adopted a resolution in 1962 urging a halt to the sale of such pipe to the reds as "strategic." In March, 1963, under United States prodding, the West German government moved against exporters who had already contracted to sell the pipe to the communists. A near-revolt in the Bundestag was put down by the Adenauer government only after



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some complicated and, many said, highly undemocratic parliamentary maneuvering. The Social Democrats complained bitterly about the Adenauer government's flouting of democratic procedures. Reaction in other countries, particularly Great Britain, was that Adenauer's tactics inspired cynicism, not confidence in German faithfulness to democracy. A week later, the Macmillan government in Britain decided to allow British pipe makers to ship the same kind of pipe eastward, despite similar objections from Washington. Behind the decision was the lure of an oil-for-ships deal the Russians were offering, something very attractive to Britain's unemployment-hit shipyards.

Washington's argument that oil pipe is "strategic" has run into trouble with the British, who are hit by recession, excluded from the Common Market, and must trade or die. Oil is strategic because it drives Soviet tanks and planes along the Western Front. It also, however, drives East German tractors and buses, and the British insist that these activities are "nonstrategic." They claim the NATO resolution is not binding and that, in any case, the West Germans had already sold the USSR 1 million metric tons since 1959.

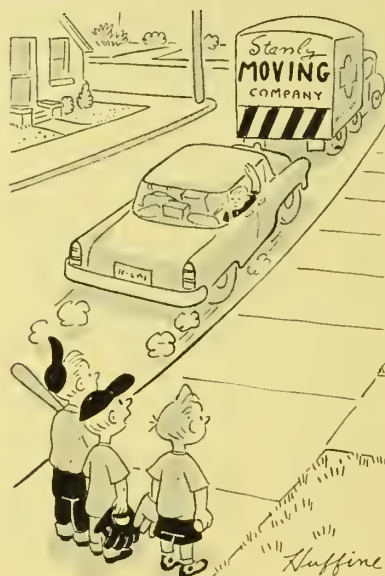
WASHINGTON's greatest disadvantage, however, is not its inability to win arguments over semantics but its own two-minded approach to East-West trade. American policy has been not only to stop oil pipe from going to Russia, but also to send food to Poland and Yugoslavia, and even to send arms to the latter. This country has also given both countries preferential treatment for their exports here. In addition, we have approved the West German trade pact with Poland and in general, have supported the idea that trade and other "contacts" help pull the red satellites out of their orbits and even help promote "liberalizing" tendencies inside the Bloc.

The communist trade offensive hits these two minds like a cleaver, splitting them cleanly apart. One mind is left viewing with alarm—the oil pipe; the other is left viewing with satisfaction—the Polish and Yugoslavian trade. Actual United States policy is somewhere in between, vague, undefined, what its supporters like to call "pragmatic," but which is in fact a combination of crossed fingers and hope.

The crossed fingers are for Soviet intentions, for the Washington belief that the Bloc—at least its European components—is becoming more pacific, more "rational," that whatever the red rulers would like to do they are interdicted by their own domestic troubles and by the

military power of their Western opponents. The hope is that Khrushchev will not be able to turn Western-acquired materials and equipment against us on any dangerous scale, and that the peaceful aspects of trade with the Soviets will prevail over the warlike.

These are long hopes and assumptions, but they explain the United States' mild and ambiguous response to the red economic challenge. As Washington now sees the cold war, the most immediate priority is to keep the red military threat bottled up, including denying it things like the oil pipe, and wait out



"Gosh, I hate to see Freddie leave. He'll go down with the baseball immortals of the 3700 block of Wilcox Avenue."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the rest. The ruling conviction is that the Soviet aid offensive will not and cannot capture political power in the underdeveloped countries, that "neutralism" and native nationalisms will defeat that purpose completely. In this conviction, too, the trade offensive in Europe also will not and cannot turn the political balance of power in Moscow's favor, although it may heighten the difficulties among the allies themselves.

These assumptions have come under strong fire. A House Foreign Affairs Committee study group charged, in February, 1963, that the Western response to the red trade offensive was "self-deceiving because under the guise of promoting the return of 'normal' trade relations, it serves to strengthen an enemy whose avowed goal is the complete and worldwide victory of communism." Critics like Senators Keating and Dodd have warned that the cut-rate sales of commodities like oil, chrome and other red "surpluses" in the West do have, and will continue to have, debilitating political and strategic effects on the West's basic security.

Thus, the key question is exposed: Is

the cold war ending, or slowing down, or changing character so that what had been undesirable Western policy ten years ago is now desirable? The British have been saying "Yes," and the other NATO allies are moving toward the British position. German organs of expression like the Hamburg *Die Welt* and the Frankfurt *Allgemeine* are welcoming the trade "thaw," not only because it promises more business and profits but because it might just open the way for some drawing together of the two Germanies. The French are pursuing their own Gaullist designs for a new "Europe from the Urals to the Atlantic." The Italians are "opening to the left."

WHAT THE AMERICANS are saying is less clear—a kind of "Yes the cold war is changing but no, it is still going on." Within this frame of reference it is impossible for this country to make either of the two responses to the reds' economic war that would be consistent and possibly even decisive:

1. It could "declare economic war" on the communists, stop all trade and sales to the Bloc, try to deepen Moscow's economic troubles by refusing to lighten the burdens in any way. This is present United States policy for Cuba, calling for isolation and companion measures short of war or blockade. It might yet be applicable to the Bloc as a whole.

2. It could drop all hostility to communist trading overtures, accept Khrushchev's own declarations that he is a trader not a warrior, when he offers oil for machinery, and try to bring on a state of "peacefare" with the communists by acting as though peace were an actuality.

In fact, the United States will do neither. It will go on struggling with the British over the length of the Strategic List and with its own national conscience over buying and selling with the red Bloc.

One thing is clear: Whatever Khrushchev means by "coexistence" he is achieving its basic aims. The Soviets have broken out of their isolation, their presence everywhere seems irreversible, their power is a factor throughout the world—and their economic offensives have contributed very heavily to that success.

Furthermore, the main limitations on the Soviet ambitions come from internal weaknesses, not from any initiatives their enemies have taken. Already, "neutralism" and "nonalignment" in Asia are proving far less of an obstacle to the communists than had been supposed by Western thinking. If they can handle it similarly in Africa and elsewhere, and if the limitations from within can be overcome, little will stand in the way of newer and more powerful red blows at the free world.

THE END.

PERSONAL

College Dropouts Pool & Outboard Risk Rent Almost Anything

Odds are that of the more-than-a-million youngsters entering college this fall, about half won't finish. Many won't even get beyond the freshman year.

Keep these figures in mind when you send a son or daughter to an institution of higher learning. Your emotions will be less frayed if you remember that it's no statistical oddity if your youngster drops out.

What if he has the misfortune to falter? Educators recommend the following:

- First of all, dig for the real reasons. Your offspring's alibi is almost sure to be muddled and lopsided. Get as many facts from the institution as possible.

- Next, try to plot a new strategy which the youngster can live up to. This will be ticklish, but here are some of the alternatives.

1. You may try to enter him in another college — including a junior or municipal institution. If you do this, don't hide the past. Be frank about what happened on the first go-round (it's hard to hide academic records, anyhow).

2. You may decide to re-enter him in the same college. Some (but not all) permit re-entry, usually on a probationary basis.

3. You may figure it's best to let him stay out for a while (or go into service) and then try again when he's supposedly more mature.

4. You may come to the conclusion that he just hasn't the temperament or inclination for college, and that it's foolish to push him against his will. If that's the case, look facts squarely in the face and forget about college.

★ ★ ★

Swimming pools and outboard motors haven't turned out to be quite as dangerous as insurance companies first figured, so many are revising rates downward.

Extra charges for personal liability coverage of swimming pools have been dropped entirely. For outboards, extra charges either have been eliminated or cut considerably.

★ ★ ★

Aside from autos, you now can rent just about anything your household requires — from baby cribs to champagne glasses to air conditioners. In fact, the rental business today rates as a real "growth industry."

In the appliance field, where rentals have been catching a stronger hold, typical charges are: ranges, washers, dryers, \$7.50 a month; refrigerators \$8 to \$10. Often the customer has the option to buy if he likes the appliance.

Because of its expansion, the rental business has been attracting a good many new entrepreneurs. Oldtimers warn, though, that there are some serious hazards for the neophyte. Among them: You need enough capital to carry a balanced inventory; losses due to poor credit risks run high; service is a major problem, can eat heavily into profits.

★ ★ ★

For the homeowner, two developments of note are in the making:

One is a home water fluoridator, developed by Pfaudler Permutit, which franchised dealers now are beginning to license for \$3.75 a month. Here's how the idea works: The dealer taps the household water supply line and inserts a small container that emits fluoride (one part per million) to combat the incidence of tooth decay. In short, the homeowner can buy private fluoridation in municipalities which don't provide it — or he can fix up his own well water.

Another is continued improvements in the durability and versatility of latex (water-based) exterior paints. A big shortcut now being claimed by some manufacturers is that you can paint over previously-coated surfaces without first priming. This will greatly simplify the job — and presumably make water-painting outdoors almost as simple as indoors. (Incidentally, Ford and Chrysler now use water-thinned latex paints as primers for their cars.)

★ ★ ★

Technically, the 25,000,000 women in the nation's labor force have won a victory via a new law that puts them on an equal wage footing with men in interstate commerce industries.

Practically, though, the victory still is a long way off. For one thing, the law won't take effect for a year. For another, there are enough loopholes to make "equal pay" a highly debatable matter.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

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MONEY BY MAIL



If you're between 25 and 65, steadily employed, you can borrow up to \$600 on YOUR SIGNATURE ALONE. OUR SERVICE IS: FAST—We rush the money to you when your application has been processed.

CONFIDENTIAL—We DO NOT notify employer, references or relatives.

SIMPLE—No embarrassing interviews, no time off from work. Fill out the application in the privacy of your home. Drop it in the mail.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED—We are licensed by the State, and operate under the Division of Finance, Dept. of Business Administration.

Just circle the monthly payment you desire, fill in the application blank below and send it to us.

CASH YOU RECEIVE	12 MO. PMTS.*	18 MO. PMTS.*	24 MO. PMTS.*
\$200	19.36	13.80	11.04
300	29.04	20.70	16.56
400	38.72	27.63	22.10
500	48.45	34.61	27.78
600	57.79	41.16	32.93

*The above payments include creditor life insurance.

PRINT INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW

NAME _____ AGE _____

ADDRESS _____
Street No.

CITY _____ STATE _____

HOW LONG _____ TELEPHONE NO. _____

EMPLOYED BY _____

HOW LONG _____ SALARY _____

OCCUPATION _____

NAME OF SPOUSE _____

EMPLOYED BY _____

DATE YOU WISH TO PAY _____

CREDIT REFERENCES

1. _____


2. _____

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Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch — Relieves Pain

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all — results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H®. Ask for it at all drug counters.

CAN THE ARMS CONTROL ACT DISARM US?

(Continued from page 23)

United Nations has no permanent standby force over which the Military Staff Committee can rule. The Military Staff Committee does not function. Its monthly meetings are a matter of form.

Whatever troops have been provided for the United Nations have been provided on an *ad hoc* basis, not under Article 43.

In the Korean War, the Security Council named the United States to direct the unified command which operated against communist forces. The United States named the commander in chiefs of the United Nations force and each of them took orders from the United States' Joint Chiefs of Staff, who got their orders from the President. There was no opportunity for American troops to fall under the operational control of a Soviet general in United Nations uniform.

Reports to the United Nations on the conduct of the fighting in Korea contained no battle plans which could be sent to the Soviet Union, an enemy in the Korean War.

CURRENT United States disarmament proposals, it is true, do envision establishment of a United Nations Peace Force. The State Department says that "neither the military staff committee nor the Undersecretary for Political and Security Council Affairs (of the U.N.) would be a part of the United Nations Peace Force envisaged in the U. S. disarmament proposals."

Assistant Secretary Dutton, however, did not treat lightly the concern of the

Sacramento couple for the national security. He wrote Congressman Moss: "The Department appreciates the patriotism and responsibility shown by Mr. and Mrs.—, who, coming into possession of such grave allegations as those contained in the statement, have addressed themselves to their elected representatives in the Congress of the United States. I hope that the foregoing exposition and the material enclosed will serve to reassure them as to the facts in the matter. . . ."

In recent months the State Department has dealt with other charges of irregularities in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.

It is perfectly true, as some apprehensive correspondents have pointed out, that a Russian usually holds the post of United Nations Undersecretary for Political and Security Council Affairs. Since the founding of the United Nations a Russian has held the post consistently except for one term, when it was held by a communist Yugoslav.

This post has no military function. The Secretary General has authority over all the undersecretaries. He operates largely by consensus with the whole array of undersecretaries. The United States and its allies have usually held 13 of the 19 undersecretaryships. The Soviet bloc holds two.

The State Department has also denied reports that "hidden funds" have been appropriated to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. While it is true that Disarmament Agency Director William C. Foster has sought an increase in

funds, all this has been for research and the requests have been made in open hearings.

In the 1963 fiscal year there was a \$10 million ceiling on spending by the agency for disarmament research. Congress had under consideration raising that ceiling this summer, but appeared reluctant to remove the ceiling completely, as Director Foster requested.

Another charge has been made that Director Foster is authorized by the act to call out the armed forces of the United States. The act provides no such authority for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director.

PUBLICATION of a pamphlet on disarmament, *Freedom from War*, caused the State Department to be confronted with various allegations about American disarmament policy: That it planned to eliminate the American armed forces; to transfer war material including nuclear weapons to a United Nations Peace Force; to liquidate the United States of America, and to establish a world government.

American disarmament proposals do not call for turning over all United States armaments to any U.N. Peace Force, nor is there any contemplation of one-sided disarmament.

This nation's present disarmament proposals do, however, contemplate eventual "disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever." Specifically excluded from this provision are forces which will be retained "to preserve internal order."

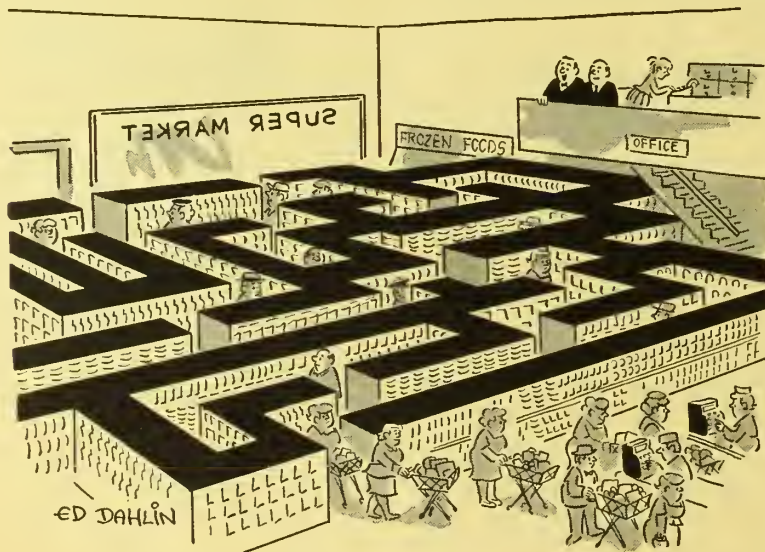
As the armed forces would be reduced, the American disarmament proposal requires that effective verification must be provided to assure Washington that other countries are taking the same steps.

At the same time, it requires that international institutions to settle disputes and maintain the peace must be strengthened commensurately.

The United States' over-all disarmament goal is "a free, secure, and peaceful world of independent states adhering to common standards of justice and international conduct and subjecting the use of force to the rule of law."

The State Department contends this does not mean "abandoning all our national sovereignty to a super world government; it does mean our full participation in international bodies established to administer whatever disarmament agreements are reached."

Interpreting what these words mean, of course, is a problem left not to the President alone, but to the President and Congress. So far the Soviet Union has



"It was brilliant the way you arranged the shelves. Our sales are up 39%."

refused to accept the level of verification the United States considers absolutely necessary, making disarmament discussions an habitually boring exercise in futility.

"The United States government views disarmament and arms control as a means of achieving a more secure world, and, therefore, a more secure United States," the State Department says. "It does not look on disarmament as an end in itself. Consequently, it will not disarm unilaterally on the assumption that such action might secure peace. Its firm purpose is to obtain international agree-

stage American program. While it is true the Peace Force would be equipped with agreed types and quantities of arms, this would occur only after numerous disarmament measures had been taken in the first stage. Stage one presupposes that appropriate and effective control will have been effected among the states, so that no single state can "gain" an advantage.

Defense Secretary McNamara interprets this to mean the United States can keep whatever advantage it has at the outset and has vowed to oppose any disarmament measure which does not preserve the American advantage. If this makes the United States disarmament program an empty shell, Mr. McNamara is undisturbed.

So far no time schedule has been set for the United States to make troops available to the United Nations. This time schedule would be established as a part of stage one of the American disarmament proposal, but the Soviet Union has not yet agreed to accept the American disarmament proposal as a basis for negotiation.

EVEN IF THE Soviet Union were to become suddenly sweet and reasonable, the Arms Control and Disarmament Act still provides: "that no action shall be taken under this or any other law that will obligate the United States to disarm or to reduce or to limit the armed forces or armaments of the United States, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President under the Constitution or unless authorized by further affirmative legislation by the Congress of the United States."

As mentioned earlier, the treaty-making power of the President is subject to a two-thirds ratification by the Senate. Legislation requires a majority vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

After the State Department tabled its draft treaty on general disarmament at the Geneva Disarmament Conference in April 1962, a circular appeared in this country branding the draft as a "Treason Treaty."

The circular charged that the United States disarmament program would place this country under the authority of the United Nations' military dictatorship. It suggested that the United States would agree to an arrangement under which the Soviet Union and its satellites would have effective control over a greatly strengthened United Nations. (The State Department labeled this charge "preposterous.")

The "Treason Treaty" circular focused its attack on disarmament proposals providing for a general strengthening of international peace-keeping machinery within the framework of the United Nations when and if progress is



"If you don't marry me, Yvette, I'll run off and join The American Legion."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ments which, while they promote peace, do not lessen national security. It believes that every disarmament agreement undertaken should be effectively verified so that no party might secretly evade its obligations. The United States sees no contradiction between its peaceful objectives and the national determination to maintain a strong defense force sufficient to deter or meet aggression."

Others, like The American Legion, have seen contradictions and opposed United States disarmament measures as a consequence.

Instead of providing for the United States to arm the United Nations with nuclear weapons, as some Americans fear, the United States disarmament proposal calls for the gradual and progressive destruction of nuclear arms under effective international control and the conversion of fissionable materials to peaceful purposes.

The United Nations Peace Force envisaged in the American disarmament program has caused raised eyebrows in many quarters, including the Pentagon. This Peace Force would not come into being until the second stage of the three-

MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With Getting Up Nights, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of any of the above symptoms, your trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation—a constitutional disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves.

Neglect of such inflammation may cause men to lose their vigor, grow old prematurely . . . and often leads to incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully *non-surgically* treated for Glandular Inflammation. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance. The mild non-surgical treatment has proven so effective it is backed with a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance.

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The State Department says: "The American people are assured that any general agreement on arms control or disarmament which might be agreed to by the United States will, before going into effect, be subject to the scrutiny and approval of their elected representatives. Any treaty concluded as a result of disarmament negotiations would require the approval of a two-thirds majority of the Senate. Any agreement in a form other than a treaty would require addi-

Meanwhile, the Legion and many other organized groups are stating their

But the circulation of groundless rumors about that agency and about the law under which it operates does no good. It could have the dangerous result, for our national safety, of causing objective spokesmen for adequate defense to be tarred with the same brush as the spreaders of wild tales. That could be a disaster. THE END.



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NOW, from our Accident Division you get:

\$1,000 cash a month

even for the rest of your life while hospitalized from any accident.

No, this is not a misprint. You get an iron-clad guarantee which pays you at the rate of \$1,000.00 CASH a month beginning the first day you are in a hospital (other than a sanitarium, rest home or government hospital) from any accident. Even if you're so confined only one day, you still get \$33.33.

There are no gimmicks. There are No Exceptions, No Exclusions, No Limitations, no waiting periods, no ifs, ands or buts.

And what's more -- --

This plan is NON-CANCELLABLE and GUARANTEED RENEWABLE for Life.

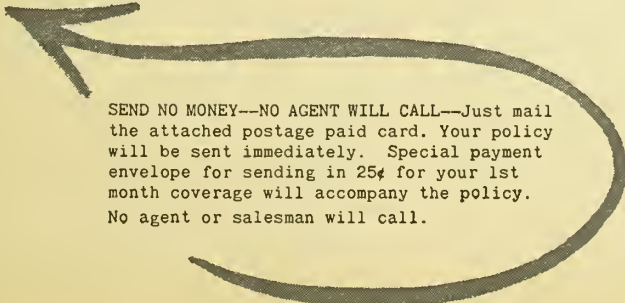
1. Use your policy as often as you need to—you own it, it can never be taken away as long as you pay your premium on time. Your premium can never be raised; your benefits can never be reduced.
2. You are paid even though you have other insurance or compensation. You get CASH . . . use it for any purpose: pay bills, buy groceries, pay rent, etc. When you are hospitalized your everyday living expenses still go on. Help meet them with the TAX FREE cash this policy provides.
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You get a full month's coverage for 25¢. Send no money. When you receive your policy, read it carefully. Only after you agree it does everything we claim, send in your quarter. This doesn't even cover our cost, but we'll gamble that you will continue at the low price of only \$5.00 a month -- -- just as thousands of others have done. Remember for each day you are in the hospital, you get \$33.33.

How can this policy be offered at such a low cost? The answer is simple. You are buying directly from the company through the mail and the savings are passed on to you. No agent or salesman will call or bother you.

Compare this with others. We welcome comparison because this policy pays from the first day, we can't pay any sooner; it pays forever, we can't pay any longer. Policy issued ages 1 through 80 to residents of the United States who can qualify.

Don't wait until it's too late. Fill out the application and mail it today. There are no strings attached; you are under no obligation.



SEND NO MONEY--NO AGENT WILL CALL--Just mail the attached postage paid card. Your policy will be sent immediately. Special payment envelope for sending in 25¢ for your 1st month coverage will accompany the policy. No agent or salesman will call.

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Commercial Bird Hunting Preserves

As our army of American hunters steadily increases, now climbing over 20 million, the shortage of game to shoot, especially game birds, is becoming an acute problem. State conservation departments annually supplement the "wild" bird populations by releasing pen-raised fowl but even these are inadequate. In some areas the open shooting season must be limited to less than a single week.

There is a solution, however — the commercial shooting preserves where the hunter pays for his birds. Their business is booming. At last count there were over 400 commercial gamebird preserves in 44 states, offering as many pheasant, quail, chukar partridge and mallard duck as the hunter desires to shoot. And in most of these states the season starts in September and lasts through March 31, in some cases through April 30.

The preserve operator, licensed by his state, raises his birds from eggs or chicks which he purchases in the spring from a breeder. By fall the birds are full-grown, ready for release to the shooting customer. Hunting them can be realistically difficult, or fantastically simple. One method is called "flighting." Pheasant, quail and chukar may be "flighted" after being collected from their chicken-wire pens in nets and allowed to fly away while the hunter mentally notes their directions of flight. The hunter can use his own bird dog or one supplied by the preserves, with its handler, at no extra charge.

Or they may be "rocked." Each bird is put to sleep by tucking its head under its wing and swinging it several times in a circle, after which it is placed under a tuft of grass which may be marked by a white cloth. The hunter simply walks up to the cloth, scuffs the bird with his foot to awaken it and then wing-shoots it as it flies away. This method is used by hunters with physical disability, and for training young inexperienced bird dogs.

Mallard duck are flighted differently. They are reared on an open pond on the preserve. For shooting, the required number are trapped and taken to a distant hilltop where they are released singly. Upon release they instinctively fly back to their rearing pond and the hunter, hidden in a blind, shoots them as they pass overhead. This simulates actual pass-shooting of wild waterfowl.

The pheasant is the most popular preserve bird. It is large and meaty (2 to 3 lbs.) and remains wild in spite of its pen rearing. However, the smaller chukar (1 lb.), and little quail (6 ozs.) when pen-raised become as tame as chickens unless the breeder enters their pens several times a day and raises a fuss to keep them spooked. However, the large pheasant is so wild that even in crowded pens the birds try to kill each

other. Breeders must clip their beaks periodically or fasten red glasses over their eyes so they can't see blood. Recently, feed containing tranquilizers has provided a simple and effective remedy. Or course, the wilder the bird the more realistic the hunting.

Pheasant and mallard usually cost the shooter \$5 or \$6 each, chukar \$4 and quail \$3. The hunter must pay for the birds released for him, although he might not succeed in bagging them all. Missed birds return to their rearing pen at night, hearing the clucking of their companions.

The hunter must make his shooting reservations in advance so a hunting dog and an adequate hunting area can be allocated to him. In most states no hunting license is required. A list of all bird-shooting preserves can be obtained from the Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.

DON'T SHOOT an American eagle, either the bald or golden species. Not only is it senseless killing that has led almost to the extinction of our national emblem, but you might find yourself in jail! Now these birds are under Federal protection and, conservationists say, it's about time! Special shooting permits can be obtained only when it



credit: Karl H. Maslowski
FROM NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

The American, Or Bald Eagle.
(*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

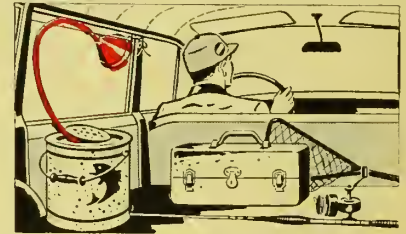
can be proved the eagles are seriously injuring crops or wildlife, or are needed for scientific study. Another traditional American can hunt the eagle, however — the Indian when he needs one for a religious ceremony.

IDENTIFICATION TAGS that can be attached to duffle bags, rod and gun cases, even minnow traps in states that require such labeling, are easy to get, explains Richard Stover of New Oxford, Pa. Take an expired credit card, cut out the name-and-address portion in the shape of a tag, and punch a hole in one end for a cord. Raised lettering, durable plastic and waterproof, too. Some cards carry only your name but you can add your address.

WHAT CONNECTION have fishing sinkers with toothpaste and shaving cream? There's one that has occurred to Emanuel Angrist

of Brooklyn, N.Y. Whenever he needs light fishing sinkers he cuts an empty toothpaste or shaving cream tube into strips with a scissors. These strips are soft metal and can be twisted around a leader or line just like the conventional "wrap-arounds" sold in tackle shops.

KEEPING MINNOWS ALIVE in a car en route to your fishing holes is no simple task unless you have some means of aerating the water in the minnow bucket to add oxygen. Jim Risch of Frazee, Minn., does it with a length of half-inch rubber tubing and a



funnel. He places one end of the tubing in the bucket and in the other end he inserts the funnel which he fastens outside the car window facing the air flow. As the car moves, the air is forced through the tube and into the bucket where it bubbles up through the water.

A NEW HANDLE for a spinning rod that has become so worn the reel will no longer seat properly can be made from "shrink" tubing, suggests Paul Woodman of Nashua, N.H. Shrink tubing is plastic, obtainable in various sizes from electrical supply stores, and is generally used for making electric cables. Get a piece that fits your rod handle loosely, slip it in place and heat it according to directions supplied with it. It shrinks approximately 30% for a tight fit.

BLOW FLIES are nuisances to hunters. They lay their eggs in dressed game animals and the larvae cause the meat to spoil and the hair to "let," or drop out. Pepper sprinkled generously on the meat will keep them away. Heavy smoke from a fire does it too, temporarily. Hugh Whytock of Sandy, Utah, has his own method. Since the flies don't like the smell of pine, he places pine branches on the stick that holds open the body cavity, also a couple in the animal's nostrils or mouth. But don't let the pine needles touch the exposed meat, he warns; they cause patches of mould.

SOMETHING NEW in hunting knives will be available this coming season from Western Cutlery Co., of Boulder, Colo. It folds, like a jackknife! Should you accidentally fall on it, it can't stab you as the regular knives sometimes do. Its blade is 4½ inches long with a safety lock so it can't close while you're working with it. It also contains a folding 5-inch saw for cutting small wood for a fire. It comes with a sheath, sharpening stone and lubricant for \$12.95. A worthwhile investment for safety.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it along. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we are unable to acknowledge contributions, return them or enter into correspondence concerning them. Address Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

Is School Driver Education A Success?

(Continued from page 19)

eligible students taking the course of any state in this group but Michigan — yet every year we have also had the highest percentage of youth accidents!"

Such earnest safety officials as Mr. Sarvis make it clear that they are not opposed to the school courses as such, but to the oversold idea that these brief classes do much more than provide a bare introduction to driving. His own state's figures indicate just how lacking this introduction is.

"Of these kids who have taken the school course," he explains, "a full 38% fail their driver's license exams. But only 28% of the general public, most of them self-taught older people, flunk theirs!"

The cost of such classes today is about \$45 per student, at least \$60 million a year, nationally, in this effort to reduce the hideous toll of our roads. Some student cars with dual controls are donated by dealers who receive a discount from manufacturers on these units. Cooperation has been exemplary from all segments of the auto industry, understandably disturbed at the present "bloody image" of their product.

In a typical school driver education course, (they are not all the same) the student usually receives about 30 hours of classroom instruction in the function of the car and its various components, driving theory, and traffic regulations. Another 18 hours are spent with other students in practice cars, observing. But only six school hours of actual driving experience is required, and few of these amount to 60 honest minutes. Commercial driving schools, frequently criticized as being interested only in getting their students a license in the shortest possible time, give an average of ten hours of driving but spend little effort on background information.

Arguing for the driver courses, educationists have largely scorned the idea of parents giving such instruction. The AAA, too, has refused dad's help, warning that he might only pass on his bad habits to his children. Although the safest age group of drivers in the country is the one between 45 and 59, about high school parent age, they were warned to let "experts" trained in educational skills teach their children the ABC's of driving. But a spot check of various schools and traffic officials reveals some serious gaps in this argument.

IT APPEARS that public school driving teachers have usually been part-time recruits from the athletic coaching staff or instructors hired by the school from among local nonprofessionals. In neither case do their qualifications read much like "experts." Some of the coaches interviewed were given just two hours of spe-

cialized instruction to fit them for this work. Others had somewhat more, but few colleges provide a complete course in driver training to prospective teachers.

Putting these classes under the physical education department has helped to alleviate the concern of many parents that such courses would divert even more time from already minimal programs of basic subjects. However, it has not made many coaches or safety officials happy.

"As far as I'm concerned, the whole class is completely boring to me and to most of the kids who come through here," said one such instructor. "Many of them have already done some driving—even built their own 'rods,' and a lot of the others are girls who just don't have the physical coordination yet."

Another teacher offered the opinion that his supervisors were often more concerned with retaining and enlarging the program than they were in making it genuinely effective. But parents likewise have been too eager to accept the notion, inadvertently encouraged by several well-meaning groups, that there is some special magic in "taking a course."

The irrefutable fact, supported by this AAA survey, is that skill alone is a relatively minor factor in driving safety. Mike Hawthorne, one of England's racing "greats," was killed when he skidded off a wet public road. Mickey Thompson, whose 406.6 mph is the highest auto speed ever attained, has said that the raceway is not nearly as frightening to him as the ordinary crowded highway.

In aviation, it has been proven time and again that poor ability seldom causes crashes; rather, it is the lack of judgment which only experience and maturity bring. In 1961, disturbed by the apparent inability of private pilots to cope with the occasional bad weather into which they blundered, the Federal Aviation Agency began requiring that all private pilots complete a simple course in flying by instruments. This was supposed to be just sufficient to enable them to reverse their course in the event they were caught in clouds. Many veteran instructors insisted at the time that this would only encourage those with poor judgment to get into real trouble by believing themselves capable of prolonged instrument flight.

To support their fears, this single cause—entering low visibility conditions beyond the pilot's capability—now accounts for a majority of fatal private aviation accidents in some areas. Thus, even where their lives are so obviously at stake, well-trained persons are often inclined to overestimate their own ability.

"The whole damned thing boils down to attitude," one irate insurance adjuster



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said of bad teenage driving. "These accidents are too often just another delinquency problem. Time and again I have to talk to these youngsters who have just been ticketed in accidents, and literally none of them shows any regret. 'Aw, the insurance takes care of it,' they say—even when one of their own family has been seriously injured by their carelessness. And this is getting worse, if anything!"

ONE DRIVING INSTRUCTOR gave a disconcerting glimpse of this attitude in action. Arriving at a clearly marked intersection with a student, he watched in disbelief as the lad slowed briefly, then drifted on through the crossing.

"That was a stop sign, Junior," he reminded the student.

"So?" was the answer, delivered with the standard shrug of a TV brute. "I'll stop twice at the next corner."

To his credit, the instructor flunked the student on the spot.

"But what did it mean?" he added. "Only that he had to wait another six months to get his license." This happened in one of the states where students have been encouraged to take the school courses by being offered licenses at a lower age—15½ rather than 16—if they complete such training.

Highway regulations, a complete dose of which is given to driving students, meet with the same indifference. These are seldom complicated, and an hour's study is usually sufficient for anyone really interested in learning. Here, of course, they have become part of the school curriculum and are received

accordingly. Certainly ignorance of these laws, like ignorance of the car, is regrettable, but again the evidence shows that ignorance alone seldom causes accidents. Rather, it is the wilful habit of the driver not to abide by these rules which piles up the sad total.

One rule in particular is often meaningless to the adolescent. That rule states that in the absence of other limits he will proceed in a reasonable and prudent manner. Although minor traffic offenses do not necessarily condemn a driver, in 70% of fatal accidents a traffic violation is involved. Yet even in most of these the drivers could have averted tragedy by the simple application of prudence, whether they knew the law or not. Unless basic indifference can be changed by driving classes, their help in reducing accidents will be small indeed. Significantly, few teachers report any success in improving bad student attitudes.

To shock them out of a negligent approach to driving, impressive wrecks have been dragged to the school yards and exhibited. This has now been abandoned, since it was said by some that it did no good, and by others that such sights were too harsh on young sensibilities and discouraged driving at all. To some citizens, this last smacked of the same misplaced leniency which in juvenile courts has been declared a prime contributory cause of the undiminished delinquency scandal.

"So I got a warning," shrugs the teenage driving violator. "I got only 100 more to go before they lift my ticket."

Then who, if anyone, is to blame for the terror which such indifference has brought to our highways? Parents have already blamed schools for not delivering what was promised, schools blame

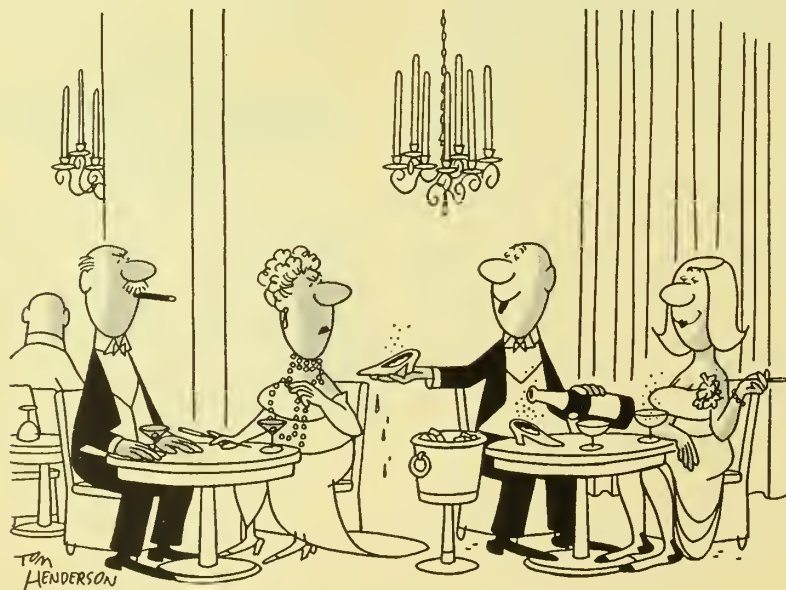
traffic officials for not enforcing the laws, traffic officials complain that juvenile courts hand out unreasonably soft penalties, and the courts complete the circle of confusion by blaming parents for neglecting their own responsibilities. The AAA survey, a calmer voice, points to several clear defects it finds in the present setup.

First, students are driving earlier in life and are driving more, under increasingly complex highway situations. Much of the reason for this seems to be that the schools have encouraged youngsters to drive before they ordinarily would, by implying to both students and parents that these children were properly trained. When Utah educators criticized the AAA survey, even the figures they offered in rebuttal showed that the average girl who completed the driving lessons in Utah committed twice as many traffic offenses as her chum who did not have such training! This was explained, perhaps correctly, by claiming that the school course had lured the girls into driving before they were "ready." But many boys, whose driving records are far worse than girls', must be in the identical situation.

PUSHING FOR THE driving classes, and in some cases recommending that they be made *compulsory*, educators have insisted that youngsters *will* obtain the freedom of a car at 15 or 16, whether trained or not. The auto has become a status symbol to the child even more than to his parent. It has been touted as a badge of adulthood, a means of liberty, and an indispensable social tool. Too often parents have shrugged at such nonsense as being just another part of the strange, manufactured, teenage world with which they are constantly confronted and told they must accept. But in thus surrendering their authority and relinquishing the total education of their children to others, they have in many instances sentenced some of these children to death or maiming.

"Probably the most important part of this whole course," said an AAA representative, "is the letter which is supposed to go out to the parents of every student finishing the course. It tells them, in effect, that the kid still doesn't know how to drive, at least not safely and not in all conditions. These classes, remember, don't even give practice in night driving!"

In this letter the authorities recommend several more years of "supervised experience" before the teenager is turned loose with a car. This seems an admission that the schools can do no more than point the way for the student, and that whether he becomes a safe driver or just another casualty still depends upon the parent. But this frequently falls on ears already deafened by the extravagant claims for the classes and the fre-



"Would you care to join us."

quent admonition, "Don't let your parents teach you to drive!"

Now it appears that there is better reason to question school driving classes than to question parent instruction. At the same time, with this evidence of what a limited effect the driving course alone can have on the accident potential of teenagers, it is hoped that parental supervision over the car habits of family members will be strengthened. Various agencies issue booklets which advise any interested adult how to continue a young driver's education, at least to a point nearer safety.

In using such guides, unfortunately, the parent may be jerked up by the lad who has mastered some technical gimmick which to him represents proper and complete control over the car. Dad must then remind junior that being able to double-clutch at 60 mph may be very impressive, but that junior at present has exactly five times as much chance for a fatal accident as the ignorant "old man."

What such a youngster has learned is only an idiosyncrasy of the machine; what he still has not been taught is some small measure of judgment and restraint.

Another common complaint against parents as educators is that they are too inclined to lose patience, and to deal harshly with their students. Flying off the handle with a child certainly does no good. But driving, like aviation, can be a deadly serious matter and often deserves a measure of severity. The gentle educator might be appalled at the firm approach used by veteran flying instructors, but it has been found that firmness—even roughness—has produced the pilot likely to live the longest.

Unless some such uncompromising measures are taken to fill the present gap

in young Americans' driver education, a hard choice may be faced by parents or state. They must either accept the responsibility they have incurred by tempting unqualified adolescents onto the road or curtail the source of that temptation, the school driving class. Such classes have made it difficult for parents to give a flat "no" to a child when he asks for the car, but as they increasingly realize that the lives of both their child and others hang on the word, more parents are daring to say it.

One high school coach put it bluntly: "I teach these classes and I know what they're worth. When my boy asked to take them I told him, 'Sure. Fine idea—but you're still not going to take the car alone until you're 18 and have proved to me that you can really drive.'"

Some states, like Massachusetts, already limit the scope of drivers' licenses issued to juveniles. Utah managed to cut its school truancy better than half by lifting the licenses from persistent violators. Many other such moves are afoot which indicate that public offices are about to take increasingly "hard" methods of reducing the highway kill.

As for the schools, certainly they give the teenager a better start toward eventual competence. But just as certainly they have not prepared him for driving. By enticing more half-ready children into traffic beyond their capabilities, they may even cancel out their basic advantage and produce a net effect of more deaths and more antagonism toward any youngster behind a wheel. It now appears that the best way for this trend to be reversed is for parents to stop expecting miracles of these schools and recover some of the authority and responsibility they have so mistakenly surrendered.

THE END

The following reference materials are available from the local AAA or from the American Automobile Ass'n, Washington D.C., 20006

Stock No.	Title	Price for single copies
3685	Bibliography of Driver Education Materials	Free
3397	College Instructor's Guide	\$.75
9936	Cost of Driver Education Courses	Free
3614	Driver Education Equipment Catalog	Free
3782	Driver Education Reduces Accidents & Violations	.04
01421	Driving Guides for Automatic and Conventional Transmission Cars	4.28/pkg.
3246	Driving Skill Exercises	3.50/100
3745	Films for Driver Education	Free
	Form — Application for AAA Assistance in Conducting a Driver Education Course for Teachers	Free
3663	Insurance Rates for Trained Drivers	Free
3309	Kit A (Samples of posters, booklets, etc.)	.58
3329	Kit B (Samples of various tests)	.40
01419	Project Workbook — 3rd edition	.96
3218	A Report on Driving Errors	.07
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DATELINE WASHINGTON

RED THREAT IN CARIBBEAN NATO NEEDS MEN, NOT ARMS

While the U.S. public continues to debate whether or not all the Russian missiles have been removed from Cuba... whether the reds are increasing or decreasing their combat troops and "technicians" on their Caribbean satellite island...the Senate's Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee has been taking a sharp, long look at the Soviet base only 90 miles from our shores...and has concluded that "international communism now has a firm foothold in this hemisphere and that, if we permit it to do so, it is here to stay."

"The Soviets are in Cuba primarily for the purpose of increasing and spreading communism's influence and power in Latin America..." the subcommittee reports..."The paramount danger at this time is that the nations of this hemisphere may be subverted one by one and be exploited, in turn, for subversive and revolutionary activities... By this process of erosion our neighbors to the south may fall nation by nation until the entire hemisphere is lost and the communist goal of isolating the United States has been attained."

The subcommittee regards the Soviet presence in Cuba as a multiple threat to U.S. security...as an advance base for Soviet intelligence operations, and for surreptitious export of red agents, arms, funds, propaganda aimed at subversive activities...as a source of sneak raids on the vital Panama Canal...as a base for stealthy reintroduction of missiles and other "offensive weapons" (although even our topmost intelligence, the subcommittee says, is not certain that Khrushchev removed all the missiles during the past October's confrontation)...as a potential forward base for red subs...as a shadow hanging over U.S. prestige abroad ...creating doubt of our ability to meet and defeat the forces of communism anywhere.

Even while President Kennedy has been openly trying to swing France back into NATO on a more cooperative basis, some top U.S. aides have been privately seeking improved participation by our other Western allies...The fact is that the United States has already given missiles, advance electronic equipment and other weapons to some of the 14 NATO nations which are not providing either the personnel to man these weapons adequately or the funds to maintain them.

A Senate subcommittee reviewing the U.S. mutual security programs observes that the more prosperous members of NATO have been giving military defense a significantly lower priority than has the United States...The subcommittee suggests that while the United States should and must continue to support NATO, our nation should phase out direct military aid to the Western European countries.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

MOTHER'S HELPER

"We are in danger of putting our best efforts into being a kind of universal mother's helper for the troubles of the world, acting too much ... to be Mr.-Know-It-All and Miss-Fix-It to the world." **David E. Lilienthal**, ex-TVA director of New Deal era, presently corporation chief.

THE LORD HELPS THOSE ...

"...no nation can be made to develop if it is not seized by an inner urge for development. All the external aid in the world... cannot make this development happen without this urging." **U.N. Secretary-General U. Thant**.

PATIENCE

"We've got to realize that the Soviet timetable is infinity. They have got all the time in the world. They will keep their people going—so we have to keep wide awake and keep fighting." **George Meany**, president, AFL-CIO, testifying on "Cold War."

IMPATIENCE

"If the men of 1776 had attempted the opening up of America with the testy impatience of so many politicians today, they would barely have crossed the Adirondacks." **Barbara Ward**, British economist, speaking at Williamsburg exercises.

SUKARNO'S VIEW

"Both China and Indonesia are fighting for the elimination of evil forces of the world...a struggle against imperialism, colonialism and capitalism." President **Sukarno** of "neutral" Indonesia.

EMPTY CHASE

"Power is like a Dead Sea fruit. When you achieve it, there's nothing there." British Prime Minister **Macmillan**.

DILEMMA

"We worry when you (Americans) look hard at us, but we are also touchy about being overlooked." Canadian Prime Minister **Pearson**.

HOW NOT TO HELP THE BLIND

(Continued from page 13)

directly in front or directly in back of us. The problem is, which? You have to let us know.

We are trained to look directly at the source of a voice, but occasionally we do get crossed up. I recall many a time conducting an animated conversation with the amplifier of a loud-speaker, looking it squarely in the eye, thinking it was a person, while the person himself was away off in some other corner of the hall, talking into a microphone.

There are a few things you should remember when you attend a gathering with us.

Some of us (myself included) find it difficult to stand up for long periods of time without being able to touch something—a wall, a table, anything. We have a tendency to lose our balance if we can't keep a finger on a fixed object. You'd lose your balance, too, if you stood for a long while in absolute darkness. Your sight helps to give stability and maintain your equilibrium; since we have no sight, our touch maintains ours.

So it's thoughtful to ask a blind person if he would like to sit down, even at a party.

If he says "Yes," it's not enough to tell him there's a chair "over there," and nod your head in the general direction. Nor is it enough to take his arm, lead him to the chair and tell him, "Okay, sit."

The proper way is to offer him your arm, lead him to the chair, gently turn him around, place his hand on the arm of the chair and let him know whether the chair seat is to the right or left of the chair arm (his right or left, not yours).

MY OVER-SIX-FOOT SON developed a sure-fire, if not very delicate, way of helping me sit. He takes hold of my shoulders from in front, pushes me backwards until I reach the chair, then—still holding my shoulders so I don't sit down too soon—commands: "Now squat." It never fails.

All right, I'm seated. What next?

Don't ever put a glassful of liquid—spirituous or otherwise—in front of me without telling me. If I don't know it's there, I'm apt to knock it over. Also, don't refill my coffee cup with scalding hot coffee without informing me. I'm likely to take a big gulp, thinking it's as cool as when I last sipped it.

And now it's time for dinner. What in the world are you going to do now that the meal has started?

If the dinner includes steak or roast beef or somesuch, don't hesitate to offer to cut it up for us. Believe me, we won't be embarrassed, after all, we blind like to eat, too.

Many of us use the "clock" method for finding our food. We assume our

plate is the face of a clock. Twelve o'clock is opposite and farthest away. All you need do is tell us, for instance, that our potatoes are from 12 to 3, our peas from 3 to 6, our meat from 6 to 12.

We find it handy to use a piece of bread or a roll as a pusher, to help us keep the food on the plate. So you might offer to butter us a roll before we start eating, and place it in our hand. And please, if you cut our meat, place the fork in our other hand. That way we won't have to grope for it and possibly come up with a handful of gravy instead.

THE DINNER IS OVER; we're leaving the party; you graciously offer to drive us home. We'll need a little advice getting into your car. The standard advice seems to be, "Now, don't bump your head." That's not very helpful.

What you should do is place our hand on the edge of the open door, or on the top of the door frame of the open door, or even on the handle of the closed door. We can usually take it from there.

Also, it would aid us if you'd let us know which side of your car we're getting into. It's not enough to say "On your right" or "On your left." What does that mean? That the car is on my right side? Or that I'm getting into the right side of the car? Be specific.

I prefer to sit in the back seat of a car for two reasons. First, I'm an inveterate cigar smoker and the front seat ashtray of most autos is on the dashboard near the driver. I'm always afraid of getting my hand tangled in the steering wheel. Second, if there are more than two of us in the car, it seems a pity to waste the view from the front seat, since I can't see it anyway. Let someone sit up there who can enjoy it.

If you're a poor parker and end up several feet from the curb, please tell us, so we can avoid stumbling when getting out of the car.

Do the blind get any fun out of going to a movie? We certainly do, and you can help heighten our enjoyment with just a little whispered explanation now and then.

It's frustrating to hear a sudden roar of laughter—yours included—caused by some action on the screen not apparent from the dialogue. Tell us what's happening, between guffaws.

It's equally frustrating to sit through long, tense moments of silence, as the villain quietly sneaks up on the hero. Tell us, please!

The blind can find enjoyment in sight-seeing, too—with a word of explanation now and then. Some time ago, I toured East Berlin with a State Department aide who gave me such a vivid description of the sights as we drove around that I fully

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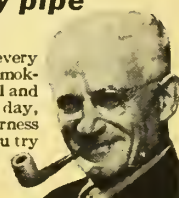
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"saw" them in my mind. When I returned to Washington, I was able to relay complete descriptions—even down to the way people were dressed and the expressions on their faces.

"Guess who, Mel?"

How I hate those words! Please, please, don't play games on the blind by walking up to us in front of others, and especially in crowded places where it's difficult to distinguish voices, and saying: "You know who I am."

The considerate thing to say in greeting anyone (even with sight) whom you haven't seen in a long time is, "Hello, I'm John Jones."

ONCE, WHILE LUNCHING with several of my brothers and close friends, a man I hadn't seen or talked to in over ten years joined our group, not disclosing who he was. Finally he blurted out that irksome remark: "You know who I am, but tell me anyway."

I didn't get the voice, but I tried several names. After the seventh or eighth time he persisted: "Don't you know who I am?"

I was so nettled by then that I blurted out: "No! Furthermore, I don't give a d - - -." He hasn't spoken to me since. Maybe if he reads this, he'll understand, and we can patch up an old friendship.

I started off telling you that the blind can't see. Well, they can't read, either. Which leads me to some advice on reading to the blind.

If you are reading to us in public, do it as unobtrusively as you can. We don't appreciate your reading in such a way as

to make clear to every passer-by that you're doing a good deed for some "helpless blind guy."

If you read the caption on a cartoon or comic strip, give us a short description of the picture as well as the words. It makes all the difference in the world in our enjoyment.

AMONG THE BEST readers of comics I have ever met was an 11-year-old girl who sat next to me on a plane from Chicago to Washington. After we had become acquainted, she began reading her comic books to me. Thoughtfully, she gave me a brief but adequate description of each picture, and she read with remarkable feeling and interpretation. I enjoyed it immensely, and was sorry when the flight came to an end.

Airplane flights lead to travel; travel leads to hotel rooms. And that leads me to some suggestions about how you can help us orient ourselves to hotel rooms in strange cities.

At least in my case, I find it easiest if you start orienting me at the door, and proceed with me as I make a complete circuit of the room.

I like to stop at the closet and "see" the arrangement of hooks, hangers, shelves and the like. Then I proceed to whatever comes — desk, dresser, chairs, windows, radiator, air-conditioner controls. In the bathroom, I like to be shown the wash basin, tub or shower faucets, location of towels, electric outlet for my razor, and other details.

In one city I had a hair-raising experience that taught me a lesson. I was accompanied to my hotel room by a group that had met me at the airport. Thoughtfully, someone took my hat and

coat, hung them up in the closet and steered me over to a chair. Only whoever it was forgot to tell me where the closet was. We had a lively discussion of what I was to talk about at a luncheon the next day, and I was never given the chance to familiarize myself with the room.

After all had gone, I prepared for bed. Before taking off my suit, I opened what I thought was the closet door. "My," I thought, "what a large walk-in closet." As soon as I stepped in, the door snapped shut behind me. I couldn't open it. Imagine my consternation when I discovered that I was out in the hall, locked out of my room, without the key. Some other kind soul had placed the key on the dresser.

It was midnight, and not a soul was around. I felt my way up and down the hall, listening at doors in the hope that I would hear somebody not asleep whom I could ask for help. Not a sound.

I began to worry that somebody might see me and call the police to report a sneak thief, a prowler or a Peeping Tom. By this time I had lost track of my own room. I looked for the elevators, but either I was too far from them to hear them, or they had stopped running for the night.

Then came one of those rare instances of good luck. I bumped into a table on which there was a house phone. I called the desk and explained my plight. Soon, a bellboy arrived with another key. I greeted him like a long-lost brother.

Now I put the key in my pocket as soon as I check in; and I insist on a room near the elevator. This also enables me to navigate to the lobby by myself.

Very often I am asked what kind of people make the best guides or companions for the blind. That's easy.

Even without any particular training, the best companion is the person who is just naturally considerate, thoughtful and kind, and interested in others. He can project himself into the problems faced by anyone else. Therefore he's quick to anticipate the needs of the blind, such as adequate warning of danger, steps and obstructions. He's quick to introduce you to people around you; to let you know when a newcomer joins the group and what his name is. If he's reading a newspaper, he will ask whether you would like to hear the headlines; and he will read the full story, in case you're interested. Since some of us don't particularly like excessive attention called to our lack of sight, our thoughtful companion will do what has to be done as inconspicuously as possible.

We blind may be handicapped in not being able to see our companions. But we can "see" them in other ways. We can gauge them by their actions, their attitudes, the depth of their consideration. And we're seldom wrong. For ten years



"Would'ja like to hear a little dinner music?"

I have been totally blind, and I have developed more of an insight into people in that short decade than in my entire previous 54 years.

However, we blind are not nearly as handicapped by the lack of sight as we are by community attitudes toward us. Too many folk think that all the blind are alike; a race apart. We are no more all alike than are all Frenchmen or all Irishmen or all Americans. We are, perhaps, even more individualistic than the average man who can see. Each of us has his own likes, his own moods, his

own hopes, his own dreams. And no two of us are alike; *no two*.

We blind have our complaints and, to be fair about it, much of the fault is our own. Just as we want the sighted to remember that we cannot see, so should we remember that they are not blind, and cannot be expected to know what blindness is. Therefore, they do not always know exactly what we want of them.

My advice to the blind is — be patient with the sighted. Remember, we have a big advantage. We are not handicapped by eyesight.

THE END.

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THE PRECARIOUS LIFE OF THE FOOTBALL COACH

(Continued from page 15)

his team, and if they flunk he flunks with them. In fact, it is customary in most cases to strike his name off the rolls and seek another instructor to take his place." In 1947, John Lardner, the wry sports columnist, wrote: "The wild, rich football season of 1947 is a life-and-death matter for coaches . . . They will wreck thousands of yards of linen or cheesecloth table covers with their desperate diagrams, and they will live in constant fear of being asked to pack their luggage." And in 1961, Coach of the Year Darrell Royal of Texas echoed the criticism. "The only thing that disturbs me about my profession is the fact that people give you too much credit when you win and too much hell when you lose," said Royal. "I'll be the same person and do the same things when we lose, but people won't believe me. I won't change, but the people will."

Consider next the case of Murray Warmath. A rugged southerner who played football at Tennessee and later coached there, as well as at Army and Mississippi State, Warmath was hired by the University of Minnesota in 1954. Minnesota had not had an outstanding team since the beginning of World War II, but many fans still remembered the glory days of the Golden Gophers, who, under coach Bernie Bierman, won six Big Ten and four national championships between 1934 and 1941. Though he made no big promises, Warmath won wide attention with a single sentence: "I'm here to win football games," he said, "and I hate to lose." Some fans hated to lose even worse.

Before the end of his original four-year contract, Warmath was not exactly ready to run for mayor of Minneapolis. His 1957 team, favored to win the Big Ten title, was disappointing; his 1958 team (one victory) was disgusting. The alumni who earlier had wanted a bigger-name coach demanded Warmath's resignation. They did not get it.

In 1959 the team was just as bad, the alumni and fans worse. Warmath re-

ceived dozens of anonymous letters filled with bitter and profane language. Anonymous telephone calls harassed him and his wife at all hours. In the darkness one night, a car stopped outside the Warmath home. The clatter of empty beer cans hitting the ground was followed by shouts of, "Get lost, Murray, you're lousy." Then the brave strangers sped away. In school, Warmath's teenage son and daughter were ridiculed.

"EACH SATURDAY as I walk to the stadium," Mrs. Murray Warmath wrote *Minneapolis Star* columnist Cedric Adams, "I feel as if my stomach were filled with sharp stones. I'm sure that everyone in my vicinity can hear my heart beat. As we stand to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' I ask God not to let them boo my husband or the team. I ask Him to help the fans understand that these are just boys playing — they don't want to make mistakes, they don't want to fumble. I've asked this same God to help explain to my daughter a television panel show that rips her father apart. I've asked Him to teach us how to keep our own sons from being small and petty and vicious. Please don't think I'm soliciting sympathy—I'm not. We have come to love Minnesota and most of its people, but it has been extremely difficult to understand some of the treatment accorded us. I know that my husband has given his very best toward their development. We just can't believe that everything has to be measured by the scoreboard."

After seven defeats in nine games, the 1959 season finally ended. Warmath was no longer hanged in effigy by his enemies, but the fervent Minnesota M club, made up of alumni lettermen, hired a press agent and sent speakers to luncheons and dinners in an all-out campaign to fire Warmath. A group of Minneapolis businessmen tried to buy up the two remaining years of his five-year contract for \$35,000. "Why do you stay here and take all this?" an assistant coach once

asked. "Because I'm a good football coach and I want to prove it," said Warmath.

Only the school administration's strong support saved Warmath for 1960. His return resulted in one of the biggest miracles in football history. Picked to finish last in the Big Ten, Minnesota finished first in the country. The undefeated Gophers won ten straight games, the national championship, and Coach-of-the-Year honors for Warmath. "Warmath for President" buttons appeared on campus, and telegrams and letters of congratulations poured in, including one that read: "Mr. Warmath, you are a great coach and your team has come a long way. You're a helluva lot better than the coach we had last year." Warmath had good reason to smile at last. "It's nice to win," he told Ralph Mason of the *Minneapolis Star*. "It's hard to remember last year. That was centuries ago."

Last spring, however, Warmath admitted that he had not forgotten everything about 1959. "At times like that," he said, "you have to redefine your friends. We had a good crop of boys who laid the cornerstone for us. The real answer to successful coaching is the people who are playing the game. You're not going far unless you have a good squad." Warmath was not bitter, but even being placed on unlimited tenure had not lulled him into a false sense of security at the pregnable age of 50. "Football coaches are like Marines," he said. "When someone asks for ten guys to go on a mission, you know only two of the ten are coming back. So, as you step forward and look down the line, you wonder which one of the other guys is coming back with you."

The uncertainty — or worse, the fatalism — of coaching haunts even the most successful practitioners. "The difficult part is the insecurity," says Southern California's John McKay, undefeated 1962 Coach of the Year. "It's like cancer. You know it's all around you, but

you're not about to think or talk about it. It could hit you next."

Similar fears probably prompted hard-driving Bob Blackman, whose Dartmouth team also went undefeated last year, to say, in complete seriousness after the Brown game: "I was as worked up about Brown as I would have been if we were playing Ohio State." Dartmouth had won, 41-0.

Once in a while a coach can joke about his profession. When Michigan State's Duffy Daugherty ("My only feeling about superstition is that it's unlucky to be behind at the end of a game") heard a hissing radiator one day, he turned to a friend. "Don't worry," Daugherty explained. "It's only the alumni warming up."

When Kansas State's Doug Weaver was hanging in effigy on campus last fall, he smilingly announced: "I'm glad it happened in front of the library. I've always emphasized scholarship."

IF ANY COACH is ever tempted to work up a comedy routine and tour the country, he simply need remember such names and cases as Paul Brown, Weeb Ewbank, Jordan Olivar, Herman Hickman, and Murray Warmath. He might also recall the likes of Steve Sebo and George (Lefty) James.

Hired by the University of Pennsylvania in 1953 right after it deemphasized football, Sebo suffered through 19 consecutive losses on the still-powerful schedule. Doggedly, he continued driving himself and his team until finally, in 1959, he led Penn to the Ivy League championship. His reward was less like a Cinderella story. He was fired.

Lefty James was a football coach at Cornell for 25 years. He was head coach for his last 14 years, when his teams won 66 of 126 games and four Ivy League titles. Reporting the story of James' firing in 1960, *Sports Illustrated* objectively noted that backfield injuries may have contributed to Cornell's shortage of victories (two) that final season, dutifully quoted Cornell athletic director Robert Kane on James ("Cornell is indebted to him for long, faithful, and dignified service"), and bitingly added: "Or, in the words of almost any dedicated football alumnus, what had he done for us lately?"

"No other field of human endeavor is so precarious or exacting," said Carl Snavely, when he retired in 1953 as president of the American Football Coaches Association. "The coach's course is dictated by the policies of his college, and he is powerless to wield much, if any, influence over them." A painstaking, successful coach at Bucknell (39 victories in 54 games) and North Carolina (15 victories in 18 games)

before leading Cornell to an undefeated season in 1939, Snavely was a bitter man by the time he left big time football. "The coach must win his share of games," he explained. "And what is his share? Obviously it should be 50 percent because where there is a winner there has to be a loser. But for the football coach, the law of mathematics surrenders to strange computations. Fifty percent is not enough."

Firings and forced resignations are not restricted to particular areas or to particular eras. Hallowed Harvard voluntarily lost Eddie Casey in 1934 ("Every time Harvard loses, alumni talk



"You said you were having trouble with mice?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of ousting Eddie Casey," *Newsweek* reported in 1933), and Lloyd Jordan in 1957 (for "poor teaching"); mighty Notre Dame fired, among others, Hunk Anderson in 1933 and Terry Brennan in 1958.

When Terence Patrick Brennan, at the shockingly young age of 25, was named head coach of his alma mater, his ulcer-bothered but brilliant predecessor, Frank Leahy, sounded like a proud father. "Terry is a very talented young man who borders almost on the genius as a coach," raved Leahy. "Ten years from now, he will be hailed as one of the finest coaches of all time." Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of the university, added his assurance. "In Terry Brennan," said Father Hesburgh, "we have a man who can keep the great Notre Dame football tradition and even push it forward." To do this, Brennan, who had played halfback on three of Leahy's undefeated teams and then coached a Chicago high school to three successive city championships, had to approach the unapproachable records of

Knute Rockne (105 victories, 12 defeats, and five ties) and Leahy (87-11-9).

Using the player wealth that Leahy left behind, Brennan began at the top. He won nine of ten games in 1954 and eight of ten in 1955. Then triumphs turned to troubles. Brennan's 1956 team won only two of ten, the worst record in Notre Dame history. "We could always manage to laugh," quarterback Paul Hornung later admitted to New York sportswriter Roger Kahn. "After we lost the first one, Coach Brennan said not to worry, because every time you lost you learned something. So I've been figuring that by the end of the season we weren't the best, but we sure must have been the smartest team in the country."

MOST NOTRE DAME ALUMNI, administrators, faculty, and fans found the situation far less funny. Many wanted to fire Brennan, but Father Hesburgh said "No." Notre Dame bounced back in 1957, winning seven of ten, then slipped to six-four in 1958. This time, Father Hesburgh said "Yes." Four days before Christmas, the pressure-plagued father of four young children, who had won only 32 of 50 games, was fired. A wave of indignation flooded the country. "Do they expect to win them all at Notre Dame?" asked *Look* magazine. "Shame, shame on old Notre Dame," scolded *Sport* magazine. "Does Notre Dame expect nothing but wins, season in and season out?" demanded the *Des Moines Register*. "If so, then we confidently predict coach Joe Kuharich will be no more successful than his predecessor." He wasn't. Kuharich won only 17 of 49 games and resigned last March, just four months after he insisted, "I have absolutely no intention of quitting." Kuharich also said, "This insatiable appetite to win has become so strong it is ludicrous"; not surprisingly, some cynics suspect that Kuharich may have resigned on request.

Another former football power, the U.S. Military Academy, also lost a large measure of national respect when it fired 37-year-old Dale Hall in late 1961. A football, basketball, and tennis star at Army, Hall had a respectable coaching record (16-11-2), but he made one major mistake in each of his three seasons: he lost to Navy. "The pressure is amazing," Hall once explained before a Navy game. "You get letters and telegrams from generals all over the world asking you to win it. There's nothing like it."

Though he has been away from football for nearly two years, Hall, now an employment manager in Corning, N.Y., vividly remembers his coaching career. "You work much harder when you're losing," he says. "You worry about every little thing. When you're winning, you may actually be doing a poorer job."

One great athlete can make you a hero or a bum."

Hall's replacement, Paul Dietzel, a Coach of the Year from Louisiana State, won five of his first six games last season and was hailed as a Messiah. Then Army lost three of its last four, including the Navy game, 34-14. Two-and-a-half-weeks later, the Associated Press took a long look at Army football. "The

critics feel," reported AP's Jim Hackleman, "that with the material at hand and the schedule played, Army should have been more successful this year. They find faults ranging from such broad points as Dietzel's over-all coaching system down to some aspects of his public image . . . Despite Dietzel's expressions of love for West Point and his announced intentions of staying there

'forever,' it's improbable the attachment will last indefinitely unless there is an upswing in Army football. For one thing, Dietzel is a young coach and cannot afford to jeopardize his reputation of success with mediocre progress. For another, it's not likely the Academy will give him 'forever' to restore success."

In short, the only secure coach in big time football is a retired one. THE END

BRIDGE — THE PLAY OF THE HAND

(Continued from page 26)

The diamond lead was indicated in the bidding. North announced a very strong club suit (an indication that South could discard any losing hearts and diamonds); it is therefore imperative that you try to establish a taking trick before your ace of spades is knocked out and the trumps drawn. The hope that East has the queen of diamonds is the best chance to establish a trick. It sometimes pays to attack even when you are defending against a slam.

Against no-trump contracts, other than slams, it is generally advisable to attack by leading from your longest and strongest suit. This is especially desirable when your suit is at least five cards long; the purpose of the lead is to knock out whatever high cards declarer may have in the suit, so that if you then regain the lead you can win tricks by cashing the rest of the suit.

If your longest and strongest suit is only four cards long, it is not necessarily the best lead. For example, suppose again you are West and the bidding goes:

South	West	North	East
1 NT	Pass	2 NT	Pass
3 NT	All pass		

North (dummy)

♠ 8 7 5
♥ K 7 4
♦ K 9 3
♣ K 9 4 3

West
♠ A Q 6 4
♥ 6 5 2
♦ Q 10 8
♣ 7 6 2

East
♠ J 10 3
♥ Q J 8 3
♦ 6 5 4 2
♣ J 5

South (declarer)

♠ K 9 2
♥ A 10 9
♦ A J 7
♣ A Q 10 8

You must lead a heart or a club to beat the hand. Declarer has eight top tricks (two hearts, two diamonds, four clubs) and if you lead your longest and strongest suit — spades — you give declarer his ninth trick.

This does not mean that it is unattractive to lead a four-card suit against a no-trump contract, but rather that leading from certain four-card suits will cost you a trick more times than it will

gain. It is attractive to lead from Q-J-10-x, or K-Q-10-x. If no better lead is available, you might choose to lead from x-x-x-x, K-x-x-x, or A-x-x-x. But it very seldom pays to lead from A-Q-x-x, or K-J-x-x.

A passive opening lead is sometimes best, even against no-trump contracts.

The opening lead of a trump is most attractive when you suspect declarer is going to need ruffing power in the dummy. The trump lead begins the process of shortening dummy's trumps before declarer can use them to ruff losing cards from his hand. You can usually decide when declarer is going to need dummy's trumps for ruffing by listening to the bidding. For example:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	All pass		

West may well decide to lead a trump on this bidding. North's two spade bid indicates a relatively weak hand in high cards and he is a favorite to have a short side suit. The trump lead could be especially effective if dummy shows up with only three trumps.

A trump lead is indicated when the bidding goes:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 NT	Pass
2 ♥	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
4 ♥	All pass		

South has indicated a two-suit hand and is probably expecting to ruff some of his spades with dummy's hearts. This bidding would make a trump lead especially attractive if you held good spades — such as, A-Q-10-x, or K-J-9-x — or were very short in spades (an indication that your partner has the suit covered).

A trump should not generally be led from a holding that is apt to lose a trump trick. Do not lead a trump from A-J-x, K-J-x, Q-J-x, Q-x-x, J-x-x, etc.; you might concede a trump trick that you would win if you did not lead the suit. For the same reason it is usually wrong to lead a singleton trump; you might jeopardize a trump trick in your partner's hand.

The most attractive trump holdings to lead from are A-x-x, K-x-x, Q-J-10, x-x-x-x, x-x-x, etc.

The singleton, against suit contracts, is very frequently a winning lead. The

purpose is to void your hand of the suit, so you can ruff any subsequent leads.

However, there are numerous features that may exist in a hand that should influence you not to lead a singleton.

The singleton lead is wrong when your trump holding is A-K, K-Q-J, Q-J-x, etc.; these holdings will win trump tricks without ruffing. The ideal trump holding would be A-x-x, A-x, K-x-x, A-K-x, etc.; now you have a chance to win a trick with an otherwise worthless trump and, in addition, the declarer will not be able to draw the trumps without allowing you to regain the lead.

It is unattractive to lead a singleton when you also have a singleton in the trump suit. It is too likely that declarer will take away your trump before you get a chance to ruff.

It is usually wrong to lead a singleton when you have extreme length in the trump suit. With four or five trumps, it may work better if you lead your longest and strongest side suit and try to make declarer ruff (this will shorten his trump suit and you may eventually take control of the hand away from him).

Even when you have the proper trump holding you should not lead a singleton king, or a singleton queen. There is a good chance you will win a trick with these cards if you do not lead them.

When you need only one trick, or one additional trick, to set a contract, the singleton should definitely not be led. For example, suppose the opponents bid a small slam and you hold the ace of trumps. If your partner has a trick, the hand will be set. So why take a chance of jeopardizing a possible trick in your partner's hand by leading the singleton?

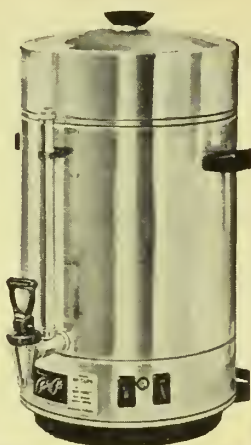
The one lead that wins more times than any other is your partner's bid suit. One of the major purposes of putting in a bid is to indicate to your partner what to lead.

It is impossible, in this limited space, to go into detail on all phases of opening leads. However, in most cases the choice of a good lead can be reasoned by logic, which means experience is going to be your best teacher. You must apply yourself. Each time before you lead give it a little thought, and you won't have to take a back seat to anyone.

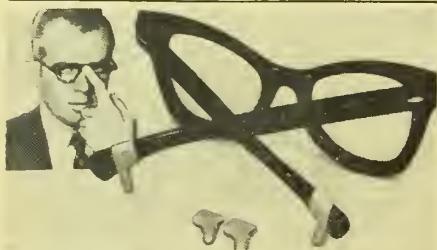
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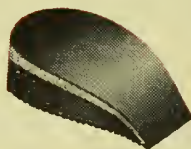
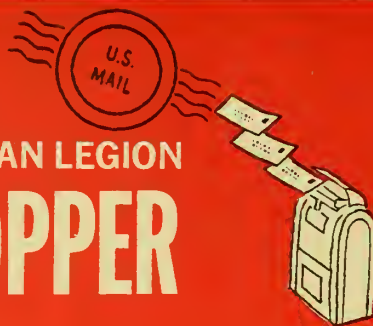
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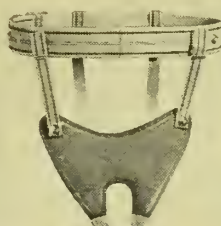
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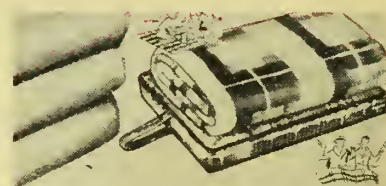
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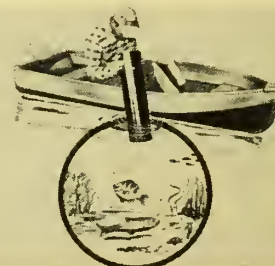
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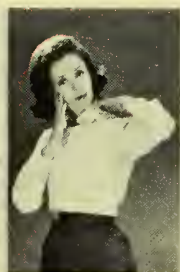
ter, flush down toilet. Non-poisonous, non-caustic. Money back guarantee of satisfaction. Six months supply (23 ozs.) only \$2.95 postpaid.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



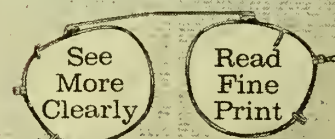
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DISPLAY YOUR PRIZED WATCH. Authentically detailed (miniature size) Clock Case turns your family heirloom watch into a decorative timepiece for desk or wall. 10" high, 4" wide, stain finish cherrywood. Guaranteed to please or your money back. \$2.98 ppd. **SUNSET HOUSE**, Dept. 432, Sunset Building, Beverly Hills, California.



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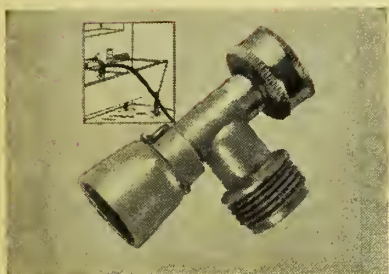


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YOUR CHURCH OR GROUP can raise \$50.00 and more, easy and fast. Have 10 members each sell only twenty 50¢ packages my lovely cheery Christmas Carol Table Napkins. Keep \$50 for your treasury. No money needed. Free Samples. Anna Wade, Dept. 33HT Lynchburg, Va.

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JEEPS \$64.50, airplanes \$75.20, boats \$6.18. Many others direct from U.S. Government. For complete "Directory" send \$1.00 to Quality Surplus, Box 23, Dept. B9, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

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BORROW \$100 to \$1000 by Mail. Quick, Easy, Private. No Co-Signers. Repay in 24 small monthly payments. For the amount you want write today to Dial Finance Co., 410 Kilpatrick Bldg., Dept. 9-102, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

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POEMS NEEDED for songs. Rush poems. Crown Music, 49-AM West 32, New York 1.

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PARTING SHOTS




"I think you've had enough, Albert!"

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP

A woman was on trial for the murder of her husband and the district attorney was questioning her during the direct examination. "And after you had poisoned the coffee and your husband sat at the breakfast table drinking that fatal poison, didn't you feel any qualms?" he asked. "Didn't you feel the slightest pity for him, knowing that he was about to die and was wholly unconscious of it? Didn't you feel for him at all?"

"Yes," replied the wife. "There was just one moment when I felt sort of sorry for him."

"When was that?" snapped the district attorney.

"When he asked for a second cup," replied the wife.

DAN BENNETT

THE HERO

The lady lion tamer had the beasts under perfect control. At her summons the fiercest lion came meekly to her and took a lump of sugar from her mouth. The crowd marveled — all except one man.

"Anybody can do that," he cried repeatedly.

"Would you like to try it?" asked the ringmaster scornfully.

"Certainly," replied the man. "I can do it as well as the lion can!"

F. G. KERNAN

OVERHEARD BIT OF CONVERSATION

At San Francisco's Candlestick Park the crowd was moving slowly up the ramp to the stadium entrance. One man was heard to remark to his wife, "I wish I'd brought the piano, dear."

"Why?"

"Because the tickets are on it."

N. HAMPTON

KID STUFF

Two youngsters were speculating on the age of a third juvenile. "How old do you think he is?" said the first.

"I really couldn't guess," was the answer. "But he must be pretty old—he blows his own nose."

JIM HENRY

POLITE KNIGHT

A spectre approached an English nobleman, and inquired "May I haunt your castle?"

The nobleman bowed deeply, and replied "Be my ghost."

S. S. BIDDLE

THE LAST RESORT

A summer resort is a place where girls are looking for husbands, and husbands are looking for girls.

JACK HERBERT

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Now that it's September

A Bard must remember

That any new verse he has minted

Will rate as belated

Unless it is dated

Some three months before it is printed.

So whether or not

It's frigid or hot

From Poles to the Panama Isthmus,

September's the time

For an Early Bard's rhyme

To be saying (as I'm)

"Merry Christmas".

JIM DAVIS

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY?

The easiest way to tickle a man's funny-bone is to kick his neighbor in the shins.

HAROLD COFFIN

CHEF'S REPORT

Cooking at my outdoor grill

Is fraught with risk and tedium;

I usually get my steak done rare,

My hands and fingers medium.

STEPHEN SCHLITZER

INSIDE STORY TELLER

Conscience is a small inner spirit that doesn't have a ghost of a chance.

FRANKLIN P. JONES

BEACH PLUM

"I know," said the bashful beach copper,

"That some one should probably stop her,

But how can I tell

That bountiful belle

Her shorts are more fitting than proper?"

HAROLD WILLARD GLEASON

IT WAS ROUGH IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Tomorrow's father will be bragging to his son about how far he drove to school.

ROBERT LAUHER



"Anyone having a needle and thread, report to the edge of the pool."



What makes it so great? Just this.

7 Crown's special quality of taste widens the range of drinks a whiskey can make—long, short, sweet, sour, hot, cold. When entertaining at home or in your favorite tavern, you'll find no one whiskey does so much, so well, as Seagram's 7 Crown.

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